

# DAILY REPORT

## Asia & Pacific

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PACIFIC FORUM AGREES TO AUSTRALIAN PROPOSAL

BK271137 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpt] South Pacific leaders have agreed to an Australian proposal to set up a working party to prepare a draft treaty for a nuclear-free zone in the South Pacific by the time of the next forum meeting in 1983. But the forum meeting in Funafuti, Tuvalu, did not pursue New Zealand's proposal that the issue should be raised before the UN General Assembly later this year. Other forum leaders felt that was going too quickly and that it was important to resolve treaty details before bringing it up before an international forum.

The forum also rejected a proposal that it be called a nuclear weapons free zone. The forum spokesman and Australia's prime minister, Mr Hawke, said the question of name was relatively unimportant but one that could be pursued by the working party.

Mr Hawke said earlier that the forum believes that the relisting of New Caledonia with the UN Committee on Decolonization would not help the French territory to attain independence.

More on Proposal

BK280632 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpt] The South Pacific Forum meeting in Tuvalu has agreed to an Australian proposal that the region should become a nuclear-free zone. The South Pacific leaders unanimously adopted a proposal for a draft treaty declaring the area nuclear-free but rejected a proposal from New Zealand to raise the issue in United Nations General Assembly. The forum said the move was too soon.

The Australian proposal bans the production, storage, and testing of nuclear weapons in the Pacific and opposes the dumping of nuclear waste, but it allows for individual countries to decide the question of access to ports by the ships carrying nuclear weapons or powered by nuclear engines.

Australia, Fiji, and Tonga at present allow visits by nuclear warships but New Zealand and Vanuatu have stated their opposition to such visits.

ABE ON RELATIONS WITH ROK, DEBATE WITH BUSH

OW280813 Tokyo KYODO in English 0659 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 28 KYODO -- Cultural exchange is one of the major events to mark the 20th anniversary next year of establishment of diplomatic relations between Japan and South Korea, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said Tuesday. He cautioned that Japan has to proceed with the plan to promote cultural exchanges with South Korea carefully due to gaps that exist between the two neighboring Asian countries.

Abe proposed creation of a cultural exchange committee during his July visit to Seoul to pave the way for President Chon Tu-hwan's state visit to Japan September 6-8. But his proposal hit a snag recently when the South Koreans cast doubt over it, saying it's premature for the two countries to set up such a committee. Foreign Ministry sources familiar with the issue said, however, that Tokyo and Seoul will begin consultations over the committee problem following Chon's trip.

During a luncheon meeting of the Japan National Press Club, Abe asserted that the president's visit next week will help make Japan-South Korea relations an "unshakable" one between two mature partners. He went on to define the mature partnership as the one through which the two countries, despite a history of Japan's 35-year colonial rule of Korea, can "discuss not only bilateral problems but international problems." He reiterated, when asked during a question-and-answer session, that Japan's North Korean policy remains unchanged, meaning Tokyo has no plans to open diplomatic ties with Pyongyang.

The Japanese foreign minister expressed hope that Chon's visit would produce a possibility of a further easing of tension on the Korean peninsula. He insisted that leaders of the United States, China and other countries with interest in the Korean situation share the hope.

Reflecting upon the last 21 months as foreign minister, Abe recalled during the luncheon meeting that his trip to Washington in January was "the toughest" among some two dozen overseas visits. What he did at the time, he said, was to prevent thorny Japan-U.S. relations, soured by trade friction, from becoming a U.S. presidential campaign issue. Abe added that he had a "heated debate" with Vice President George Bush but secretary of State George Shultz mediated. Abe declined to speculate the outcome of the presidential election.

2 POLICE STATIONS NEAR NARITA AIRPORT BURNED

OW280055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0037 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Chiba, Aug 28 KYODO -- Two wooden structures housing police stations near the new Tokyo international airport at Narita, Chiba prefecture, were burned in predawn fire suspected to have been caused by time devices Tuesday. Police said the first occurred at the Okiwatashi police station around 3:40 a.m.

Burned plastic containers and machine parts were discovered later at the site, police said. Policeman Masaju Yamazaki, who normally mans the station, was at his own home at the time of the fire. The second fire occurred about 10 minutes later at nearby Urabe police station in Urabe. Senior Policeman Katsuo Sakamoto, who put out the fire, said he heard a large noise when the fire started and found burning plastic containers lined along the outside wall of the building.

Police said radical elements fighting against the second-phase construction of the airport or forthcoming state visit to Japan of South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan might have been responsible.

#### DOMEI WELCOMES CHON TU-HWAN'S TOKYO VISIT

OW260745 Tokyo KYODO in English 0725 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- The Japanese Confederation of Labor -- Domei -- Monday issued a statement to welcome the state visit to Japan by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan next week. The statement said Chon's Japan visit, the first to be made by a South Korean president, would be historical event. Domei, one of Japan's largest labor organizations, hopes that the visit would help deepen friendship and cooperation between labor unions of the two countries, it said.

#### N. KOREA DECLINES INVITATION TO CULTURAL MEETING

OW271201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Kanazawa, Aug 27 KYODO -- North Korea will not send delegates to the first international symposium here next month to discuss culture in cities along the Sea of Japan coast, organizers said Monday. They said North Korea did not mention the reason for its absence in a letter replying to an invitation to the meeting, which will now be taken part in by Japanese, Chinese, Soviet, U.S. and South Korean experts.

#### MAP MISSION TO VISIT U.S. IN SEPTEMBER

OW271213 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 27 KYODO -- The ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) Monday decided to send a "map mission" to the United States September 4-15 to seek correction of erroneous maps published in the U.S. of the Soviet-held northern Japanese islands off Hokkaido. The map mission, to be headed by Keijiro Murata, chairman of the LDP National Campaign Headquarters, will visit various government agencies in Washington concerned with geographical names, as well as major map companies throughout the U.S. and ask them to change the incorrect description as Soviet territories of the four islands of Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu. The mission will ask them to describe the four islands as Japanese territories and enter their Japanese names in maps.

The mission will visit the United Nations headquarters in New York and seek its cooperation in amending the incorrect marking of the four islands. According to a survey conducted by the Foreign Ministry, most countries, except a few including China, South Korea, West Germany, Panama and Turkey, published maps in which the four northern islands are described as Soviet territories.

Beginning with the mission to the U.S., the LDP will send its map mission to various other countries as part of its campaign to accelerate the return to Japan of the Soviet-held northern territories.

#### FIRM SAYS ENGINEERS VISITED IRANIAN PROJECT SITE

OW240323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0156 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug 24 KYODO -- An Iran-Japan joint petrochemical project, suspended since last February due to the Iran-Iraq war, is expected to resume shortly, Japanese investors said Friday.



According to the Tokyo-based investment company for the project, Iran Chemical Development Co. (ICDC) led by Mitsui and Co., about 150 Japanese engineers have already been at the construction site in Bandar-e Khomeyni, southern Iran, to survey bombing damage. Construction work will resume possibly in October, it said. Iran has strongly asked the Japanese partner for the resumption, saying that the bombing crisis is over.

#### MITI 1985 BUDGET STRESSES TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

OW270927 Tokyo KYODO in English 0902 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Tokyo, Aug. 27 KYODO -- The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) Monday published its fiscal 1985 budget plan stressing development of industrial technology. The plan for fiscal 1985, starting next April, called for total spending of 824.0 billion yen (3.42 billion dollars), up 2.8 percent from 801.5 billion yen (3.33 billion dollars) for the current fiscal year.

MITI is planning to use 60.2 billion yen (250 million dollars) for its most vital science and technology promotion projects, up 0.8 percent from 59.7 billion yen (248 million dollars) in fiscal 1984 -- the first increase in three years, MITI officials said.

Affected by an austerity budget plan designed to overcome the swelling fiscal deficit, the science and technology promotion allowance was cut to 62.1 billion yen (258 million dollars) in fiscal 1983 from 63.5 billion yen (263 million dollars) in fiscal 1982 but no further downturn will occur in the next fiscal year, the officials said.

MITI will add two new development programs -- photo-responsive organic materials and biochips (biotechnological semiconductor elements) -- to its next-generation industrial base research and development project totaling 6.55 billion yen (27 million dollars) in fiscal 1985, up 10 percent from the current year. It will also promote three new big industrial technology R and D plans: an interoperable data base system, an "aqua renaissance" scheme for reutilizing water resources, and a highly advanced manufacturing technique project. These will be added to a large-scale industrial technology plan, which will consume 14.8 billion yen (61.3 million dollars), up 33 percent.

MITI will newly invest 6 billion yen (25 million dollars) to promote a "new media community" plan, by funding an information processing industry association to promote development of the industry. It will continue to use some 5 billion yen (21 million dollars) for developing fifth-generation sensory perception computers and strengthen security and reliability of computer systems from the viewpoint of protecting privacy, officials said.

The ministry will also continue to maintain private oil stocks good for 90 days of consumption and expand its supporting measures to uphold the level. MITI will use 615.6 billion yen (2.55 billion dollars) -- up 6.7 percent -- for oil, alternative energy and coal-related projects. MITI's budget for rare metal stocks will reach 1.4 billion yen (5.9 million dollars) in fiscal 1985, up 29 percent. It will use a 4.5 percent less sum -- 158 billion yen (658 million dollars) -- for promotion of smaller businesses, including a "community mart" plan to rebuild shopping districts to meet consumer needs. And it will continue its "technopolis" plan to develop high technology industry areas across the nation and engage in a new "silver robotics" development plan designed to bring about robots aged workers can use easily, officials said.



UNC REPORT TO UN SECURITY COUNCIL DENOUNCED

SK271337 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0952 GMT 27 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 August commentary: "Aggressor's Charge"]

[Text] The so-called the UN Command in South Korea charged someone with crimes in a report to the UN Security Council. As for the UN Command, it lost its legitimacy a long time ago by the decision of the UN General Assembly. Thus, forwarding a document to the international organization in its name is itself nonsensical.

The report recklessly slandered others, raving about the Rangoon bombing incident, organic armed infiltration attempts into South Korea, and so forth. It also babbled about someone's violation of the Armistice Agreement. This is indeed a shameless charge by the aggressors.

As for the Rangoon bombing incident, everyone knows that this is a slanderous drama fabricated by the puppet Chon Tu-hwan to overcome his political crisis. This notwithstanding, the U.S. imperialists put forth the Rangoon bombing incident again and picked a fight with someone. This is part of the masters supporting the puppets' maneuvers to escape international isolation and has the goal of damaging the lofty international authority of our republic.

The remarks about organic armed infiltration attempts into South Korea are also endlessly preposterous. A Japanese magazine pointed out that the remarks of Americans about an attack from the North are a laughing-stock. The vice president of the UN University visited our country and noted that he was greatly impressed by the nature-renaking plan of the republic and that he could not find any evidence of an intention to advance against the South.

As recognized by the world, the attempt at armed aggression is being made not by us but by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. Countless facts clearly prove this. The "Team Spirit-84" war exercises perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets were a preliminary war totally aimed at invading the North. Last July, the commander of U.S. forces in South Korea raved about an increase in reserve war material and urged the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet army to make full combat preparations. Even a plan for mobilizing manpower and material resources, which is a real wartime general mobilization plan, has been established in South Korea.

It is no secret that the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries even prepared the script of a Korean war which was designed to drive the South Korean puppet army into a war. When Reagan incited the war fever last November while going around the Demilitarized Zone, the peace-loving people of the world compared his bellicose acts with those of Dulles who directed the provocation of the Korean war after touring the 38th Parallel in June 1950.

Acts violating the Armistice Agreement were committed not by us but by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. The number of violations of the Armistice Agreement by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets against us last year total more than 22,000. Even during the period from the beginning of this year to the end of June, this number reached more than 11,000. Enemy violations of the Armistice Agreement, such as illegal introduction of weapons, firing at our side, and repeated espionage activities by SR-71 high-altitude reconnaissance planes, continuing even today. This is the truth. Thus, the U.S. imperialists are not in a position to talk about someone's armed invasion and violations of the Armistice Agreement. There is a proverb that a thief is terrified by his own shadow. The U.S. imperialists are the aggressors and warmongers who have occupied South Korea.

The situation on the Korean peninsula becomes more strained with each passing day and the danger of war is increasing. The cause of this is the U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea and their policy of war. The peace-loving people of the world strongly demand the complete elimination of this.

The U.S. imperialists always slander us and tell barefaced lies, putting on a veil of peace, in an attempt to justify their occupation of South Korea and their policy of war. The so-called report to the UN Security Council is also a part of such maneuvers. The U.S. imperialists' cunning trick to deceive the people of the world with a sheet of paper will not work anywhere. The U.S. imperialists' nature as occupationists, aggressors, and war mongers cannot be concealed.

#### MEDIA CRITICIZE CHON'S UPCOMING VISIT TO JAPAN

##### NODONG SINMUN on 'War Junket'

3K280830 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2210 GMT 26 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 27 August Commentary: "Peace Signboard Behind War Junket"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are now babbling that traitor Chon Tu-hwan's forthcoming visit to Japan will be conducive to stability on the Korean peninsula. This is indeed a preposterous remark.

The only way to achieve peace and stability on the Korean peninsula is to realize our proposal for tripartite talks at the earliest possible date. Only when a peace agreement is concluded between us and the United States, the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are withdrawn from South Korea, a declaration of nonaggression between the North and the South is adopted, and, thus, all sources of tension in Korea are completely removed, can peace on the Korean peninsula be ensured and a precondition for the peaceful reunification of the country be provided.

Nevertheless, while refusing our reasonable proposal, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to visit Japan and to see the Japanese reactionaries who have sought an opportunity to invade Korea again. This precisely shows that the puppets do not want peace. In fact, considering the background and aim of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's upcoming junket to Japan, this junket has nothing to do with peace and stability.

When puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan was announced, those who highly praised the visit were the U.S. imperialist aggressors. Foreign publications have exposed that puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan was planned in the framework of the tripartite security system between the United States, Japan, and South Korea in accordance with the demand of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. attitude shows that such speculation by foreign publications is by no means unfounded.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is going to Japan to strengthen further the Japan-South Korea military collusion, a part of the tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, an Asian version of NATO in accordance with the demand of the United States for an early completion of the tripartite alliance.

According to a report, while visiting Japan traitor Chon Tu-hwan will meet with the Japanese emperor and the prime minister, hold talks with them, and include in a joint communique the language recognizing the efforts for the defense of South Korea as a breakwater for Northeast Asia, including Japan. This is an indirect expression of the strengthening of the military collusion between South Korea and Japan.

What is noteworthy is the itinerary of the chairman of the puppet Joint Chiefs of Staff who will accompany traitor Chon Tu-hwan to Japan as an official suite member. He will reportedly confer with his counterpart in the Japanese Self-Defense Forces on joint action for the 1,000-mile sea route around Japan and cooperative operations on Japan's plan to block the three straits in an emergency. The boss of the Japanese military circles is expected to sneak into South Korea after puppet Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan and to have war confabs with the boss of the puppet military circles and the commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces occupying South Korea. The facts expose military collusion as the main point of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Japanese visit.

The puppets are also clamoring that the question of strengthening security cooperation in the economic field will be discussed during traitor Chon-Tu-hwan's visit to Japan. This means that the puppets will militarize the South Korean economy by obtaining Japanese monopolistic capital. This is also closely related to the recent absurd remarks of the president of a Japanese steel company, a tycoon of the Japanese war industry, who said: The accumulation of steel production in Japan has reached its zenith. The accumulated stockpile of steel should be consumed by triggering a war even now; otherwise, the steel industry of Japan will be destroyed.

What consequences will traitor Chon Tu-hwan's trip to Japan bring? It is indeed self-evident that it will bring grave consequences. In other words, South Korea will be turned into a nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists, the militarization of the economy will be further accelerated in South Korea, and even the Japanese Self-Defense Forces will be brought into the place where U.S. imperialist aggression forces are entrenched. This is the road to war, not to peace.

The puppet's clamor about peace and stability on the eve of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's visit to Japan is a sophistry to conceal the grave crimes they will soon commit. However loudly traitor Chon Tu-hwan may cry about peace and stability, he cannot conceal his true color as a bellicose element.

#### MINJU CHOSON: 'Thwart' Trip

SK260941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0902 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) -- Traitor Chon Tu-hwan must cancel his plan of criminal visit running against the dignity and interests of our nation and against peace and security in Korea and Asia. So says MINJU CHOSON today in an article titled "Criminal Japan Trip of the Traitor Must Be Thwarted."

It says: The aim pursued by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his junket of Japan is to further tighten the political, economic and military collusion with the Japanese reactionaries, get more military "aid" and secure a foundation for his long-term office by leaving South Korea in the tight grip of the Japanese reactionaries.

The Japanese reactionaries and monopoly capital revived and rearmed by U.S. imperialism have stepped up ideological and cultural infiltration into South Korea, seized the main arteries of South Korean economy and stepped up even military infiltration. Meanwhile, the pro-Japanese flunkyst-traitor Chon Tu-hwan and his ilk have strengthened political, economic and military tieup with the Japanese reactionaries with a sword of reinvasion under their clothes and placed South Korea further under the domination of the Japanese militarists in pursuance of their personal comfort and "security of power."



It is U.S. imperialist which manipulates the Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan behind the scene. U.S. imperialism tries to hasten the formation of the triangular military alliance with Japan and South Korea by tightening the tieup between the South Korean puppets and Japanese reactionaries and easily realize the strategy of aggression on the whole of Korea and Asia by bringing the armed forces of the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" to the Korean front in case of "emergency". And it forces Japan to increase military "assistance" to South Korea to lessen its military burden.

On the other hand, the Japanese reactionaries are more unscrupulous in their reinvasion, dreaming of restoring their old position as colonial ruler in Korea by availing themselves of the U.S. imperialists' Asian strategy.

The Japan trip of traitor Chon Tu-hwan slated for September is part of the moves to tighten the direct military tieup between South Korea and Japan and reinforce the last chain of the triangular military alliance; it accords with the aggressive demand of the U.S. imperialists and Japanese reactionaries.

It is an intolerable criminal act for the traitor Chon Tu-hwan to call on the Japanese reactionaries and weave a new plot at the time when our people and the world peace-loving people hope as one for the preservation and consolidation of peace in Korea.

#### PAPER URGES STRUGGLE AGAINST 'OUTSIDE FORCES'

SK260345 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2142 GMT 25 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 26 August special article: "Let Us More Courageously Rise in the Anti-Outside Force, Anti-puppet Struggle!"]

[Text] In August, 19 years ago, the South Korean students and people resolutely rose in a struggle against the conclusion of a criminal treaty between the Japanese reactionaries and the puppets. The resistance fighters courageously struggle, shouting such slogans as: "The South Korea-Japan treaty should be nullified!", "Let us overthrow the nation-selling regime which drinks a toast after selling the nation!", and "The ringleader of the South Korea-Japan treaty is the United States!"

More than 83,000 students from 29 universities and colleges, as well as many high schools, and several thousand people from all walks of life participated in the resistance struggle for national salvation which lasted from 20 to 29 August.

The August struggle, which dealt a great blow to the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over South Korea and the reinvasion maneuvers of the Japanese reactionaries, was a patriotic anti-imperialist, antifascist resistance struggle which frightened the nation-selling faction fawning on the yielding to the U.S. and Japanese forces of aggression.

Although the struggle was thwarted by the bestial suppression of the puppet clique, the patriotic spirit cherished by the resistance fighters is still alive even today. This is clearly shown by the fact that the South Korean students and people resolutely rose again in the struggle against the reinvasion by the Japanese militarists and the nation-selling junket by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, in the midst of the anti-U.S. spirit for independence, which has been enhanced since the beginning of the 1980's.



Democratic organizations issued statements rejecting traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, branding this as a nation-selling junket and a junket for war, and students in Seoul and Incheon fought against the repressors, burning the cursed Japanese flag and shouting such slogans as: "We oppose the nation-selling diplomacy!", "We oppose the nation-ruining junket to Japan!", and "We demand Chon Tu-hwan's resignation!" How clearly their struggle shows the patriotism burning in the hearts of the South Korean people!

It is natural for the South Korean students and people to rise again in the struggle against outside forces on the occasion of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan. The aspiration of the South Korean students and people who turned up in the plaza of the August struggle was to live in a new world free from outside aggressor forces, where the nation-selling clique was removed. However, their aspiration was not met and the present situation is more miserable than at that time.

The U.S. imperialists, still occupying South Korea and acting as masters, are attempting to bring the calamities of nuclear war upon the Korean people, having turned South Korea into the largest nuclear outpost in the Far East, an outpost where more than 1,000 nuclear weapons are deployed.

With the conclusion of the criminal treaty, the Japanese reactionaries laid a bridge for reinvasion of South Korea and are accelerating the reinvasion maneuvers behind the scenes under the U.S. imperialists' manipulation and under the guidance of the Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The Japanese reactionaries are hastening the military collusion with the puppets, using \$4 billion in assistance as bait. They seized the South Korean economy by sending unlimited monopolistic capital to South Korea on the pretext of economic cooperation. The Japanese reactionaries are running amok with formation of a tripartite military alliance in an attempt to involve Self-Defense Forces troops in a Korean war.

The maneuvers of aggression and interference against South Korea by outside forces are being further strengthened by the Chon Tu-hwan clique, a dual stooge of the United States and Japan. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The true intention of the South Korean ruling faction is to delay national reunification and to leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their colony and military base. It is also maneuvering to maintain its military fascist dictatorship by dragging in the reinvasion forces of the Japanese militarists, carrying them on its back.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique is a most vicious, treacherous group that attempts to meet its ambition for power by clinging to the sleeves of the United States and Japan. This treacherous ring is bestially repressing and massacring the patriotic people who oppose the U.S. imperialist aggressors and is begging for the permanent occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces while raving about the nonexistent threat of southward invasion.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique raved that South Korea and Japan are the same territory and a joint body with the same destiny and so forth. Thus, it is sneaking into the bosom of the Japanese militarists, babbling that people should not look into the crimes committed by the Japanese imperialists during their colonial rule over the Korean people.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan is attempting to subordinate South Korea to Japan more deeply in the political, economic, and military fields through his junket to Japan, scheduled for September; to open a wider road for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea; and to further strengthen the maneuvers of war by accelerating the formation of a tripartite military alliance and dragging even the troops of the Japanese Self-Defense Forces into South Korea, which is occupied by U.S. forces.

All the facts show that as long as outside forces of aggression and the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique which follows them remain in South Korea, the national sovereignty, democracy, and reunification that the South Korean people, so ardently desired, cannot be achieved.

The anti-U.S., anti-Japanese, and anti-puppet struggle of the students and the people which is being newly enhanced in South Korea and the tenacious struggle against traitor Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan, in particular, are a reflection of the firm will of the South Korean people not to tolerate the aggressor forces of the imperialists and their stooges. The South Korean people will rise as one in the anti-U.S., anti-Japanese and anti-puppet struggle and realize their aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON CHON'S 20 AUG PRESS CONFERENCE

SK250055 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2138 GMT 24 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 25 August commentary: "Shameless, Slandorous Fabrication and Propaganda By Those Who Are Driven Into a Corner"]

[Text] On 20 August, puppet Chon Tu-hwan held a press conference in the innermost garden of Chongwadae. Having called several reporters, he read a script which someone had written for him. The rigamarole he made was very false, fictitious, hypocritical, and insolent, designed to conceal the U.S. imperialists' atrocious colonial rule and the barbarous, fascist, and military dictatorial system by beautifying the dismal situation in South Korea. He prattled shamelessly in disregard of the situation while facing a serious political crisis and chaos under circumstances in which restlessness increasingly prevails among the people and in which he is challenged by the mass resistance of the enraged people because of the rampage of fascist terrorism, because of rampant irregularities and corruption, and because of economic catastrophe.

Deliberately ignoring the situation around him, he bragged that he had achieved stability in the political and social sectors, attained economic growth, and eliminated irregularities and corruption, and built an autonomous society. He then said, nonsensically, that South Korea is progressing to become an advanced country in the world 3 years after the emergence of the Fifth Republic.

His description of the bestial military dictatorial system under which he slaughtered thousands of demonstrators by mobilizing armed forces as democratic rule, of his suppression of patriotic students on charges of demanding democracy by enforcing an unparalleled graduation quota system and by taking academic disciplinary action, and of his expulsion of these students from school as an autonomy measure could only be made by a brutal and outrageous military gang.

Stability, growth, and autonomy are all nonsensical, empty words repeatedly prattled by the previous dictator for 18 years. The so-called Fifth Republic is nothing but an extension of the Yusin system. Although puppet Chon Tu-hwan -- a member of the Yusin remnants -- praised himself by unpacking the bag of false propaganda conducted by the previous dictator, nothing has changed in South Korea in the past 3 and a half years. The change which has actually taken place there is the fact the people are increasingly suffering because they have no rights, with the strengthening of the military dictatorial system; the fact that the dependent nature of the South Korean economy has been deepened because of U.S. and Japanese monopolist capital; the fact that foreign debts have increased exorbitantly; and the fact that irregularities and the practice of corruption have increased further among ruling circles.



Such being the case, the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the antifascist struggle for democratization and against the dictator have assumed a massive nature among the people. This phenomenon is not the result of stability and growth but the result of extreme chaos and catastrophe. This is not the result of autonomy but the result of the practice of strengthening subordination. It is obvious that the South Korean puppets cannot conceal this stark reality with sophistry alone.

Puppet Chon Tu-hwan's clamorous babbling about nonexistent stability, growth, and autonomy and his assertion that black is white are the product of his maneuvers to justify the barbarous military, terrorist rule over South Korea and the policy of following the United States and Japan and to achieve long-term power. This is exemplified by the maneuvers to strengthen the foundation of the dictatorial system by using DJP small-fry in the National Assembly election scheduled to be conducted in the early part of next year.

While saying in words only on the day that a fair election will be the supreme goal, the South Korean puppet ignored the demand of politicians out of office for revising the fascist law on the election of national assemblymen and said that those who violate laws will be dealt with severely. Thus, he tried to monopolize the elections by continuously binding the hands and feet of many politicians whose political activities he had banned. This is the method used by the previous dictator. It is obvious that, such being the case, a fair election will not be feasible and that the result of the election will be concocted.

At the press conference Chon Tu-hwan said that the aim of his scheduled visit to Japan is to conform with the wise judgment of the people. Thus, he tried to justify this visit by using the name of the people by stealth.

Students of 13 universities in Seoul and Incheon, in South Korea, waged mass demonstration struggles recently to protest puppet Chon Tu-hwan's junket to Japan. Eight South Korean mass organizations, including the Christian Youth Consultative Association, encompassing 800,000 members under their control, have issued a joint statement, scathingly describing the puppet's junket to Japan as antipopular, treacherous diplomacy and demanding the immediate suspension of this visit. This is the expression of a resolute will that the South Korean people do not tolerate his junket to Japan.

The junket by the treacherous Chon Tu-hwan clique, which is trying to hinder the country's reunification and to cause the dark clouds of war to gather in Korea and Asia by strengthening subordination to Japan and by accelerating the formation of a U.S.-South Korea-Japan tripartite military alliance will only bring disaster to the South Korean people. Because of this, the people strongly oppose this visit. Then, whose judgement does he imply by the wise judgment which he said he followed? No matter what method he may use, puppet Chon Tu-hwan can never justify his treacherous pro-Japanese attempt to repeat the cursed crime committed in the past by the five thieves of Ulsa [government officials of the Yi Dynasty who helped sign the protectorate treaty between Korea and Japan in 1905] in selling the country and the people to the Japanese imperialists.

Coming up with the theory of a 4-to-5-year crisis by 1988 on that day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan tried to instill the sentiment of North-South confrontation in the people, picking a quarrel with us. He said that the period from the present to 1988, when the Olympic Games are expected to be held, is a period during which North Korea could start a war. The year 1988 is the year when the rascal's term of office will expire. The theory of a 4-to-5-year crisis is a shield he came up with to make an excuse that his reassuming of the reigns of the government is unavoidable because of security and because of the Olympic Games.

What is much more ridiculous is the fact that, babbling about trade and economic cooperation, he prattled preposterously that he will gratuitously offer technology and materials to someone. The reference to gratuitous aid by an international beggar who occupies the first position in the world in terms of foreign debt per capita -- a foreign debt exceeding \$50 billion -- and who cannot survive without importing millions of tons of food every year, is not becoming.

As is known to the world, the South Korean economy, thoroughly controlled by foreign monopolist capital and influenced by the economic crisis which capitalist countries are facing today, has increasingly been bogged down in an irrecoverable catastrophe. Facing daily deepening economic crisis and chaos, the puppets were compelled last year to stage the farce of nullifying and comprehensively revising the so-called 5-year plan 2 years after they began to implement it. Whom are they going to aid while wriggling under the tattered colonial economy?

Not influenced by the economic fluctuations suffered by the capitalist world, the productivity of heavy and light industry and agriculture in our country have rapidly increased every year. Along with true freedom and rights our people have been provided by the government with all material conditions, such as food, clothing, and other items. Without knowing taxes, they lead a matchlessly affluent life, benefitted by the overall free compulsory education and medicare systems. The social and political rights and the happy material and cultural life enjoyed by our people have been firmly guaranteed by the socialist system, by state laws, and by the solid self-reliant national economy. Today the South Korean people view their future optimistically because of the republic's lively situation, and the world people highly praise the republic's superior socialist system and its people-minded policy.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's clamorous babbling about gratuitous aid under the signboard of economic cooperation is the most dirty, base, brazen, conspiratorial, and false propaganda he has invented to prevent, at any cost, the South Korean people from being influenced by the prospering republic.

The number of people who, poverty-stricken, roam about streets and villages because of the lack of houses to live in and food to eat has increased daily in South Korea. A great number of women barely feed themselves by selling their bodies.

If the South Korean puppets have genuine assets to give to others, they should first rescue the South Korean residents who are suffering poverty and starvation and should not disgrace the name of the nation, but rather pay off the foreign debts, which amount to tens of billions of dollars. This is our answer.

Should we make economic cooperation between the North and South become something that has a true aspect, we should make it something that has, as a precondition, the country's reunification -- something which thoroughly serves the cause of reunification. Nevertheless, traitor Chon Tu-hwan came up with economic cooperation with the principle of perpetuating division in relations between the North and South.

It is by no means accidental that, while dwelling on dialogue and peaceful reunification in words only, he failed to advance any practical proposal at all at the press conference, and that he raved, viewing everything as a matter concerning relations between the North and South. If one wants to achieve economic cooperation to expedite reunification in our country, he should stop toadyist, treacherous acts selling the country and the people to foreign forces, should abandon an anticommunist policy of confrontation against us, and stop acts heightening tension between the North and South.



For whom does one intend to render cooperation while completely selling the country, the people, the resources, and the economy, ignoring the people and colluding with foreign forces? With whom does one intend to cooperate while choosing the fellow countrymen in the northern half as his enemy, while wielding a sword and aiming guns at them? The cooperation raved about by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the contents of which are not consistent with external reality, is not worth consideration.

The urgent question which awaits solution in our country is to provide a precondition for independent and peaceful reunification by eliminating the danger of war and by turning the unstable state of the armistice into a durable peace. If the South Korean authorities truly want the improvement of relations between the North and South and reunification, they should abandon the policy of relying on foreign forces; should force the U.S. forces to withdraw from South Korea; stop fascist, treacherous, splittist, and anticommunist rackets; and respond to our proposal for a tripartite meeting.

The nonsensical words uttered by Chon Tu-hwan on that day were a deceitful rigamarole designed to suppress the struggle of the people against his treacherous rule and to fulfill a wild desire for long-term power and is a sophistry designed to hike the price of his body prior to his junket to Japan. No matter what beautiful words he may utter, traitor Chon Tu-hwan can never conceal his dirty appearance as a two-pronged stooge of the U.S. and Japanese aggressors, as a bellicose element who serves his masters' policy of aggression and war, as a fascist, as a splittist, and as a nation-selling traitor.

If he continues to seek the line of fascism, division, and war by relying on foreign forces, he will be unable to avoid trial by history.

#### CHON'S LIBERATION DAY ADDRESS TERMED 'SHAMELESS'

SK241400 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2149 GMT 16 Aug 84

[NODONG SINMUN 17 August commentary: "Shameless Preaching of a Traitor"]

[Text] Puppet Chon Tu-hwan made a so-called address marking liberation day anniversary on 15 August. In making his speech, traitor Chon Tu-hwan, the South Korean dictator who is an ugly double stooge of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, rudely covered himself with the veil of the nation as if he had spoken for the main group of South Korea. He clamored: We have firmly defended our regained sovereignty under adverse and confused circumstances and have laid the foundation for achieving a new leap in history by inheriting the national legitimacy with the inauguration of the Fifth Republic.

This shameless hypocrite had the cheek to beautify South Korea as a stabilized and advancing society and himself as a principal actor who has contributed to peace and prosperity. What a shameless act this is! We cannot but ask if he is not ashamed of his conduct of talking about regained sovereignty while continuously holding the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in South Korea and unhesitatingly selling the national dignity and sovereignty, and of his conduct of talking about national legitimacy while subordinating the national economy to the foreign monopolistic capital and destroying and trampling upon the national culture and good morals and manners by allowing the corrupt American mode of living and (?Japanese) manners and customs to overflow.

We want to know what the words "stability" and "advance" mean, words being clamored about by those suffering from a serious political crisis and social unrest because of the people's resistance under circumstances in which fascist terrorism is rampant, corruption and irregularities prevail and economic catastrophe is deepening, and the people are shouting that their poor living is unbearable.

In his speech, he failed to give any convincing explanations about what the "peace" and "easing of tension" mean, words being publicized by those who have left half of the national territory in the United States' care as its military base and nuclear forward base, who are aggravating tension by kicking up anticommunist war rackets, and who are driving forward the dark cloud of war every moment.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan has done anything at all since the inauguration of the so-called Fifth Republic, he has more thoroughly subordinated South Korea to the United States and Japan, has left South Korea a mountain of foreign debts, and reduced South Korea to a nightmarish society where guns and bayonets are rampant and corruption and irregularities prevail.

The rascal clamored about putting into practice "the will of national self-support" in connection with his junket to Japan. But, he could not utter a word refuting public opinion at home and abroad denouncing the puppet's junket as a nation-selling one.

His remarks about "independence" and "self-support" are all absurd, empty talk aimed at covering up his ugly nature as a stooge of imperialism and a fascist dictator and justifying the grave consequences of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and fascist dictatorship in South Korea. They revealed his inner thoughts to fix division, maintain fascist rule, and realize his long-term power by beautifying reality. This was emphatically expressed in his speech that day, especially in his remarks about talks and democracy.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan had truly wanted peace and reunification, he should have talked, before anything else, about ending U.S. interference in internal affairs and forcing the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and should have expressed an affirmative attitude toward our proposal for tripartite talks to this end.

This notwithstanding, traitor Chon Tu-hwan did not utter a word about this this time, either, but he obtrusively talked only hackneyed gibberish about "talks between authorities" and "North-South dialogue" for national self-determination.

The talks in the past have clearly proven that any question on peace and reunification of the country could not be smoothly solved just by having us sit down face to face with the persons in authority in South Korea who are moving at the instructions of the United States without any real power and have no prerogative of military supreme command. When traitor Chon Tu-hwan talked about North-South talks, turning away from our proposal for tripartite talks, he meant nothing less than to allow U.S. interference in the internal affairs of Korea, keeping the U.S. forces in South Korea, and maintaining power by reliance on outside forces.

The puppet slung mud at us in connection with the sports talks. This only shows the contemptible nature of those who have ruptured the talks by politicizing them from the beginning and giving no answer to our 1 June letter for more than 2 and 1/2 months. This only shows that they have no intention of solving anything through dialogue.

That day, traitor Chon Tu-hwan described all the puppet regimes of South Korea as democratic governments and stressed the need to acclimatize democracy. This means that he will continue to maintain and consolidate his military fascist system and stay in power for a long time.

In a word, the puppet's speech that day only tried to disguise the dirty nature of those thrown out of the raging current of our times heading toward independence by making fraudulent use of the words "independence" and "nation." But, with no such juggling can traitor Chon Tu-hwan conceal his crimes against history and the nation and his treacherous nature, nor can he avert the crisis deepening at home and abroad.



PAPER OBSERVES VICTORY IN HALHYN GOL BATTLE

SK211101 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 21 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Tuesday carries a signed article to mark the 45th anniversary of the victory in the Halhyn-Gol battle.

The paper says though the Japanese imperialists tried to invade Mongolia and further, seize the Far Eastern area of the Soviet Union, the Mongolian Army and the people drove the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of their territory through a powerful counter-attack and won a brilliant victory.

It says: The Soviet Union sent its Red Army forces to the Halhyn-Gol area and helped the Mongolian people at the cost of blood in their struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors. At that time the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song ordered the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army to check and frustrate the frantic aggressive designs of the Japanese imperialists on the continent, defend the Soviet Union by force of arms and support the struggle of the Mongolian people.

Under the banner of proletarian internationalism the KPRA units actively conducted operations in different places to strike at the Japanese imperialist aggression forces from behind and dealt a heavy blow at them politically and militarily.

The victory in the Halhyn-Gol battle was a demonstration of the Mongolian people's firm will to defend the gains of the revolution at the cost of their blood and the friendship and unity between the peoples and Armies of Mongolia and the Soviet Union.

In the past period the fraternal Mongolian people achieved great successes in the struggle to establish the socialist system and lay the material and technical foundations of socialism. Today the Mongolian people are vigorously endeavouring under the leadership of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to carry out the decisions of the 18th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and fulfil the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) ahead of the set time.

Our people congratulate the Mongolian people upon their successes. The friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and Mongolia struggling for a common goal and ideal are favorably developing day by day. We believe that the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two peoples will grow stronger and develop with each passing day.

KANG SONG-SAN HEADS DELEGATION ON ROMANIA VISIT

Meets With Ceausescu

SK240407 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on August 22 met Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, heading a party and government delegation of our country staying in Bucharest to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory in the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania, according to a report. The premier conveyed cordial regards of President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

Expressing deep thanks for this, President Nicolae Ceausescu wishes a long life in good health and happiness to President Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il and asked the premier to convey his warm greetings to them. Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of Romania and Korea were developing very favorably, he wished the fraternal Korean people greater success in socialist construction.

The talk proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

#### Returns Home

SK251528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) — The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, returned home today by plane after attending celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania.

The delegation was met at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and Yun So, minister of Labour administration, and others. Also on hand were the Romanian ambassador and the charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

The delegation left Bucharest on August 24. It stopped over in Moscow on its way home.

#### ROMANIAN LIBERATION 40TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

##### Embassy Hosts Film Reception

SK171115 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 17 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 17 (KCNA) — On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist, social and national-liberation revolution in Romania a Romanian photo exhibition opened on August 16 at the People's Palace of Culture under the sponsorship of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Romania Friendship Association.

The opening ceremony was attended by Vice-Minister of Higher Education Pak Chong-ham and Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han, vice-chairmen of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, personages concerned and working people in the city.

Invited there were Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftode and officials of his embassy and diplomatic envoys and embassy officials of foreign countries in the city.

Speeches were made at the opening ceremony.

The attendants went round photographs showing the just struggle waged by the Romanian Communists and patriotic people for freedom and independence and the successes achieved by the Romanian people in the independent development of the country and socialist construction over the past 40 years since the victory of the revolution. Then they appreciated a Romanian feature film.



## Film Week Marks Revolution

SK120823 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) — The opening ceremony of a Romanian film week was held on August 21 on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania.

Speeches were made there by Vice-Minister of Culture and Art Yi Sang-tae and Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftode.

The attendants saw a Romanian feature film. Romanian films will be screened at cinema houses in Pyongyang, Nampo and Sariwon during the film week.

## Palace of Culture Meeting

SK231031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) — A Pyongyang meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the victory of the anti-imperialist, anti-fascist and socio-national liberation revolution in Romania was held at the People's Palace of Culture on August 22.

In his speech at the meeting, Yun So, minister of labour administration and chairman of the Korea-Romania Friendship Association, said that after the victory of the revolution the Romanian people had turned their country into an independent socialist country with a modern industry and agriculture in a short span of time. We sincerely rejoice at the successes made by the fraternal Romanian people in the revolution and construction and wholeheartedly wish them greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity and development of the country, he said.

Turning to the foreign policy of Romania, Yun So said the proposals advanced by the Romanian party and government to ease the international tension, settle disputes in a peaceful way, realise complete equality between countries and nations, establish a new international economic order, remove the danger of nuclear war and preserve peace in Europe, and so forth are of great importance in preventing a new global war and defending world peace and security.

He termed the relations between Korea and Romania truly comradely and fraternal friendly relations based on complete equality and chajusong. Our people, he said, will always cherish the traditional Korea-Romania friendship which is flourishing day by day under the great care and attention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and make continued efforts to consolidate and develop it constantly.

In his speech, Romanian Ambassador to Korea Constantin Iftode said the Romanian Socialist Republic deemed it an honor and regarded it as most valuable to develop friendly and cooperative relations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian Communists and entire people, he said, rejoice and highly estimate the great successes made by the fraternal Korean people and sincerely wish them new brilliant victory in the struggle to implement the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea for building a free and prosperous, new life on their land under the tested guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people, and Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader.

He noted that the Romanian people, a true friend of the Korean people, had opposed the policy of perpetuating the division of Korea and supported consistently and were supporting the Korean people's just struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully without any outside interference. We resolutely support the proposal of Comrade Kim Il-song for holding tripartite talks and all the proposals and initiatives for a peaceful and democratic reunification of Korea, the ambassador declared.

The speakers stressed that the visit to Romania by a DPRK party and state delegation led by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the significant meetings and talks between Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu some time ago were an important event which fully demonstrated the invincibility of the traditional Korea-Romania friendship and developed the friendship, unity and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples onto a new, higher stage.

The meeting was attended by Vice-Premier Kim Hwan and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee So Yun-sok, Political Bureau members of the WKP Central Committee.

#### SOCIALIST WOMEN'S HANDBALL TOURNAMENT ENDS

SK240357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- The International Junior Friendship Women's Handball Tournament of Socialist Countries which began on August 15 at the Pyongyang indoor stadium closed on August 23. The placings of the tournament are as follows:

1. USSR
2. GDR
3. Poland
4. Czechoslovakia
5. Romania
6. Bulgaria
7. Korea(A)
8. Hungary
9. Korea (B)

#### AFGHAN REVOLUTION 65TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED

SK190852 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0912 GMT 19 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 19 (KCNA) -- Papers here today dedicate articles to the 65th anniversary of the independence of Afghanistan.

NODONG SINMUN notes that the April Revolution, the greatest among the events adorning the new history of the country after the independence, helped the country take new big strides toward progress and prosperity. The Afghan people, the author of the article says, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan are struggling to maintain the national independence and territorial integrity and build a democratic new society.

The friendly relations between Korea and Afghanistan are favourably developing. The party, government and people of Afghanistan extend full support to our people's cause of national reunification. Our people always remember the resolute step taken by Afghanistan in severing diplomatic relations with the South Korean puppets.

Our people firmly believe that the Afghan people will certainly realise their desire to build a new society.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALTESE PRIME MINISTER

## Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK240551 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 22 August 84

[Speech by "Comrade Kim Il-song" at the banquet he arranged on 22 August in honor of the Maltese party and government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, guests from Malta, comrades and friends:

Greatly impressed that Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, the outstanding leader of the Maltese people, has again come to our country just 2 years after his last visit because he considers friendship with us to be precious, I sincerely and warmly welcome you.

Your Excellency Dominic Mintoff: You are our intimate friend, our outstanding comrade, and our brother. Your visit to our country clearly shows that the peoples of Korea and Malta are closely bound by fraternal friendship and solidarity. When we met last time, we discussed seriously and frankly the general international situation and matters of mutual concern and confirmed our determination to fight jointly. The present world situation is more complicated and tense than ever before and the danger of a new world war is growing both in Europe and Asia. In this situation, you are striving to promote joint action by the nonaligned countries on the road of independence against imperialism. I highly appreciate your strenuous efforts.

Malta today is glorified in its dignity as a newly emerging peace-loving country which marches under the unfurled banner of independence in Europe and Mediterranean. Since the Labor Party came to power, Malta has made a bold change in its policy, compelled foreign troops to withdraw from its territory and abolished foreign military bases, under the leadership of Your Respected Excellency Dominic Mintoff, thus achieving the true independence of the country. It is marching confidently on the road of independence, nonalignment, and neutrality.

These daring measures, taken by the Maltese Government despite numerous difficulties at home and abroad, have made a great contribution to safeguarding peace and security in Europe and the Mediterranean, and served as eloquent proof that the seeking of independence by countries and nations is the irresistible trend of our times.

We fully support the progressive policies the Maltese Government is implementing at home, the neutrality it has proclaimed externally, and its active struggle to turn the Mediterranean into a non-nuclear peace zone. Thanks to the active efforts of the Maltese Government, the foreign ministers' conference of the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean region is going to be held in Valletta, the capital of Malta, next September. We are very interested in this meeting and wish it much success in strengthening solidarity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries of the Mediterranean and in safeguarding peace and security there.

Only through firm unity and a multiform collective effort can the nonaligned countries attain the common goal of preventing war and safeguarding world peace in conformity with the idea of the Nonaligned Movement and with the aspirations of the world's progressive people.



The imperialists are maneuvering craftily to fish in troubled waters by instigating their stooges to indulge in dividing nations and to create discord among the newly emerging countries to make them fight among themselves. Recently, the Government of the Republic of Malta has taken the step of severing any and all contacts with South Korea. This constitutes positive support for our people's struggle to make foreign troops withdraw from South Korea and to realize the country's independent and peaceful reunification, and also an important contribution to the struggle for world peace.

I would like to express my deep thanks to Your Excellency the prime minister and to the government and people of Malta for sending constant active support and encouragement to our people's just cause. In firm unity with the Maltese people, peoples of other nonaligned countries, and peace-loving peoples all over the world, the Korean people will continue to fight staunchly to check and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers of aggression and war, to safeguard world peace and security, and to hasten the reunification of the country, the long-cherished national aspiration of our people.

Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister: Realizing the warm friendship of Your Excellency the prime minister through your third visit to our country, I hope you will have joyful days, while considering our country as your own home.

On this happy occasion when I have met Your Excellency Dominic Mintoff again, sharing comradely friendship with each other, I propose a toast to the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Malta, to the prosperity and development of the Republic of Malta, to the unity of the world's people who advocate independence, and to the good health of Your Excellency Respected Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, and to the good health of our guests from Malta; and to the good health of all comrades and friends present here.

#### Kim Chong-il Receives Gift

SK231556 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1541 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Maltese Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff presented a gift to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The gift for Comrade Kim Chong-il was conveyed on August 22.

#### Foreign Ministers Talk

SK231536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Alex Sceberra Trigona, minister of foreign affairs of Malta. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

#### Kim Il-song, Mintoff Talk

SK241528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held on August 24 between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. The talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

**Cultural Agreement Signed**

SK241540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- An agreement on cultural cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Malta was signed in Pyongyang on August 24.

It was signed by Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and by Minister of Foreign Affairs Alex Sceberra Trigona, authorised by the Government of the Republic of Malta.

**Kim Il-song Presents Gift**

SK241542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, presented a gift on August 24 to Dominic Mintoff, prime minister of the Republic of Malta. Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the gift.

President Kim Il-song arranged a luncheon for Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

**Art Performance Given**

SK241543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- A music and dance performance was given by the Pibada Opera Troupe today at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre in honour of the Maltese party and government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff on an official goodwill visit to our country.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, other cadres and working people in the city.

Prior to the performance, the national anthems of the Republic of Malta and our country were played. The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests for its high ideological and artistic value.

Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, together with Vice-President Yim Chun-chu, mounted the stage, presented a basket of flowers to the artistes in congratulation of their successful performance and posed for a photograph with them.

The Maltese party and government delegation visited the Ponghwa lock gate today.

**Mintoff Visits Hamhung City**

SK251533 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- The Maltese party and government delegation headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff arrived in Hamhung, an industrial city, today by a special plane.

The delegation was warmly welcomed by the crowds waving flags of the two countries and bunches of flowers and raising cheers.

The guests were accompanied by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop. They were met at the airport by Kim Hyong-chong and other leading functionaries of the local party and power bodies.

The guests visited the February 8 vinalon complex in Hamhung today and were invited to a banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong provincial people's committee. Prior to their visit to Hamhung, they inspected the fire-proof materials branch factory of the Sunchon cement factory.

#### Hamgyong Hosts Banquet

3K261043 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0850 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 26 (KCNA) -- The South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee arranged a banquet last evening in honor of the party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff. The banquet was addressed by Chairman of the South Hamgyong Provincial People's Committee Kim Hyong-chong and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

Kim Hyong-chong in his speech noted that the prime minister's visit to the DPRK was of great significance in further consolidating the bonds of fraternal friendship formed between the two peoples and strengthening the solidarity among the non-aligned countries. He said: Our people highly evaluate the fact that the fraternal Maltese people under the correct leadership of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff are waging a vigorous struggle for building an independent, prosperous new Malta and are courageously taking the road of independence, non-alignment and neutrality, and fully support it. We will make all efforts to keep the beautiful flower of friendship with the brotherly Maltese people in bloom, declared Kim Hyong-chong.

Dominic Mintoff said in his speech that seeing for himself the February 8 vinalon complex on August 25, he could not repress his admiration. He stressed: This is a typical one of many successes made by your country under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and a material evidence that the great chuche idea, the source of inspiration in all activities in your revolutionary country, has been brilliantly applied.

We express from the bottom of our hearts solidarity with your great, noble cause of national reunification and sincerely hope for an early realisation of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We will support this great struggle of yours in spirit and by every possible means, declared Dominic Mintoff.

The attendants of the banquet drank a toast to the good health and long life of the great leader President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff, the outstanding leader of the Maltese people. The banquet was attended by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and other functionaries.

#### Visit To Friendship Exhibition

3K271558 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1529 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- The Maltese party and government delegation headed by His Excellency Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff visited the International Friendship Exhibition on August 27.

The guests were accompanied by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and DPRK Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop. The guests expressed deep emotion, going round with keen interest gifts sent by heads of party and state, revolutionary organizations and people of different strata of various countries of the world to the great leader President Kim Il-song.



## Second Round of Talks Held

SK271550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1523 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- Another round of talks took place Monday between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta.

Present at the talks on the DPRK side were Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and DPRK Ambassador to Malta Kim Chi-sop.

Present on the opposite side were Foreign Minister Alex Sceberra Trigona, a member of the Maltese party and government delegation, and other suite members. The talks took place in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

President Kim Il-song hosted a luncheon for Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

## Visit Ends, Delegation Leaves

SK280419 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0357 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 28 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of the Republic of Malta headed by Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff left Pyongyang today after successfully concluding its 8-day official goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The goodwill mission of the Maltese people was seen off at the airport by Premier Kang Song-san, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam, Vice-Premier Kong Chon-tae and other cadres. It was the third Korean visit of Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff.

Talks and tete-a-tete talks were held between President Kim Il-song and Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff during his stay in Korea. The Maltese guests inspected various places of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Sunchon.

At the banquet arranged by the South Hamgyong provincial people's committee Prime Minister Dominic Mintoff said he had been struck with admiration at the February 8 vinalon complex. It, he noted, is one of the typical examples of the successes achieved by Korea under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and a material evidence of the successful realisation of the great chuche idea which is the source of the inspiration of all activities in revolutionary Korea.

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT

## Obiang Given Gift

SK231540 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea presented a gift today to Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

Present on the occasion was the entourage of President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. Also on hand were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song for the gift.

## Talks With Kim Il-song

SK231543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) -- Tete-a-tete talks were held today between President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. The talks proceeded in a sincere and friendly atmosphere.

## Delegation Tour's Mangyongdae

SK232346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- Obiang Ngueman Mbasogo, President of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, and his party visited historic Mangyongdae on August 23. They were accompanied by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok and other leading functionaries.

Hearing an explanation about the revolutionary family of the great leader President Kim Il-song and his immortal revolutionary history, the guests looked round with keen interest the historical mementoes preserved in the native home in Mangyongdae with good care.

They posed for a memorial picture in front of the old home in Mangyongdae. They inspected Pyongyang metro and the Ihyon water pumping station on the same day. Some members of the president's entourage visited the Wonsan shipyard and the Wonsan fishery station.

## African Hosts Banquet

SK231548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1521 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KNCA) -- Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo arranged a grand banquet this evening at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honor of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When President Kim Il-song was ushered into the banquet hall by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo amidst the playing of the welcome music, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause. The national anthems of our country and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea were played.

President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo made a speech at the banquet. President Kim Il-song also made a speech.

Invited to the banquet were Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other cadres. Present on the occasion was the entourage of the Equatorial Guinean president.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

## Kim Il-song Banquet Speech

SK240615 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2100 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Kim Il-song's speech at a banquet hosted at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in Pyongyang on 23 August by Equatorial Guinean president -- read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency Respected President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Equatorial Guinean guests, comrades, and friends.

The visit to our country by Your Excellency the respected president, which is of great significance in developing friendly relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea, is about to conclude successfully. I express deep thanks to you for hosting this splendid banquet before leaving our country and for kindly inviting us here.

Through our meaningful meetings this time, we have deepened our friendship; fully exchanged opinions on various matters of mutual concern, including the question of developing relations between two countries; and gained a concordance of views. This is a firm guarantee for further developing and expanding relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Equatorial Guinea. In particular, I am satisfied with the fact that our two countries have pledged to make a joint effort to expand and strengthen the Nonaligned Movement and to develop South-South cooperation.

During your visit, you greatly appreciated the successes our people have attained in revolution and construction under the leadership of our party and extended solidarity with the struggle of our people to reunify the fatherland independently and peacefully. This will greatly encourage our people.

Through talks with you, we have come to believe firmly that the Equatorial Guinean people will achieve brilliant successes in their struggle to build a free, happy, and new society under the leadership of His Excellency President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo.

In accordance with the spirit of agreements made at our talks, the government and people of our republic will struggle more vigorously to strengthen mutual support and cooperation in various ways between Korea and Equatorial Guinea, to build an independent, peaceful, and new Asia and Africa, and to achieve world wide independence.

Your Excellency Respected President: Thanks to your visit to our country, relations of friendship and cooperation between Korea and Equatorial Guinea have entered a new developmental stage. We are very happy to see that your visit to our country has been successful. I hope that you will convey our people's friendly greetings to the Equatorial Guinean people upon your return to your fatherland.

In conclusion, I propose a toast to the fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Equatorial Guinean peoples, to the prosperity of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to the prosperity of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, to the long life and good health of His Excellency Respected President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, to the happiness of his family, to the good health of the Equatorial Guinean guests, and to the good health of comrades and friends present here.

#### Obiang Address

SK232357 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2231 GMT 23 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 23 (KCNA) — Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, made a speech at a banquet arranged Thursday in honor of President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Equatorial Guinean president in his speech said he would like to express heartfelt thanks to respected His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, for having helped his delegation achieve affirmative results through frank and open-hearted conversations. He went on to say: The results of the current visit convince us that the cooperation between us will develop in a new direction and spirit and bear a wonderful fruit favourable to the two countries in the near future.



Today the policy of new and diversified cooperation between us will bring affirmative results to the peoples of our two countries; this will be a great inspiration to the efforts bent by the Third World countries for a definite realisation of South-South cooperation.

Staying in beautiful Korea, we have witnessed a great reality. This reality is characterized by the achievements made by the dear Korean people in the work for national reconstruction under the guidance of the great leader and makes us believe that it is bright for its vast goals. And we are also convinced that, though the Third World countries face many difficulties, Korea has achieved a great material success and social development.

Let me tell you that we are leaving for home with confident hope that the aspirations expressed by us in the course of contacts will be materialized in the near future and with a joy that the friendship formed between us has indelible marks. The cooperation between us will become closer through various forms of meetings to be held in future within the framework of the mixed commission already agreed upon.

In conclusion, President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo proposed a toast to the the good health and long life of respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song, to the longevity in good health and happiness of the respected leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il and to the true friendship between Equatorial Guinea and Korea.

#### Kim at Delegation's Departure

SK240414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea this morning warmly saw off Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo who was leaving Pyongyang after successfully winding up his official state visit to our country. A farewell function took place for President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo. President Kim Il-song shook hands with President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo and hugged him.

The Equatorial Guinean president and his entourage left Pyongyang today by plane. He was seen off at the airport by Vice-President Yi Chong-ok, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and other cadres.

President Kim Il-song, speaking at a banquet arranged last evening by President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, said: Through the meaningful meetings this time we have deepened our friendship and fully discussed various matters of mutual concerns including the problem of developing the relations between our two countries, and we have reached an agreement of views. The president's visit to our country brings the relationship of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on to a new stage of development.

In his speech President Obiang Nguema Mbasogo said: The results of the current visit convinced us that the cooperation between us will develop in a new direction and spirit and bear a wonderful fruit favourable to the two countries in the near future.

#### Cooperation Agreement Signed

SK241536 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 24 (KCNA) -- An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea was signed in Pyongyang on August 24.

It was signed by Minister of External Economic Affairs Chong Song-nam, authorised by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Minister of State in charge of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Marcelino Nguema Onguene, authorised by the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea.

PAK SONG-CHOL RETURNS FROM AFRICAN VISIT

SK242241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2228 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 25 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and vice-president of the DPRK, returned home yesterday by plane after attending the Second Congress of the Burundi Party of National Unity and Progress and the Third Congress of the Congolese Party of Labour and visiting Zimbabwe and Tanzania. The government delegation of our country headed by Comrade Pak Song-chol visited Nigeria.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, Yi Hwa-son, deputy director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and O.V. Okonishnikov, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang.

CHONG CHUN-KI HEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO LIBYA

SK221035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 22 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 22 (KCNA) -- A government delegation of our country headed by Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki left Pyongyang today by air to attend celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the victory of the Libyan people in the September 1 Revolution and a world conference of solidarity with the Libyan people.

It was seen off at the airport by Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Chon Yong-chin. Also on hand were Acting Secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah Khalifa Shalbak, Bulgarian Ambassador Vasil Khubchev and an official of the Soviet Embassy here.

EGYPTIAN ECONOMIC, TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES

SK271555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1527 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Pyongyang August 27 (KCNA) -- An Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Hussain Ahmed Hussain, first vice-minister of economy and foreign trade, arrived in Pyongyang Monday by plane. It was met at the airport by Cho Song-pom, vice-minister of foreign trade, and Muhammad Nabil 'Abd al-'Aziz Fadawi, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang.

MINISTER TO ATTEND LIBYA'S SEP 1 ANNIVERSARY

SK240632 Seoul YONHAP in English 0621 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- The South Korean Government will dispatch Construction Minister Kim Song-pae to Libya as a special envoy on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Libyan revolution, a government spokesman said Friday. Kim leaves here for the north African country Saturday and will attend the ceremony celebrating the Sept. 1 revolution, the spokesman said.

During his stay in the nation's capital, Tripoli, Kim will meet with high-ranking Libyan officials to discuss the promotion of bilateral relations between the two countries he added. The minister also will attend the ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of a 1,900-kilometer-long waterway in Libya, tentatively slated for Sept. 28, the spokesman said.

Dong Ah Construction Industrial Co. Ltd., one of South Korea's leading overseas builders, received the order from the Libyan Government to build the waterway, officially named the "Great Manmade River," at a total construction cost of some 3.3 billion dollars.

WOMEN'S BASKETBALL TEAM TO GO TO SHANGHAI EVENTS

SK280106 Seoul YONHAP in English 0059 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 28 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will send a 17-member delegation to the 10th Asian Women's Basketball Championship (ABC) to be held in Shanghai, China, Oct. 13-24. The Korean Amateur Basketball Association (KABBA) sent the Korean team's entry to the ABC Organizing Committee Tuesday, KABBA officials said.

The Korean squad, composed of 12 players and five officials, will be led by KABBA Vice President Sin Tong-kwan, they said.

The lineup of the Korean team is the same as that of the Olympic Team, which won a Silver Medal in the Los Angeles Olympics, except for one player, Yi Kum-chin, who replaces the injured guard Pak Yang-kye. Cho Sung-yeon, who led the Korean women's team in the Los Angeles Olympics, will also act as "field commander" of the team in the ABC.

OIL STRUCK IN JOINT VENTURE WITH INDONESIA

SK240328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0319 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 24 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has struck its first commercially feasible oil reservoir off Madura, Indonesia, after three years and seven months of exploration. The government said Friday that 430,000 barrels of crude oil produced there on an experimental basis will arrive at the southern port of Yusu next Monday.

A total of 120 million barrels of crude oil is buried there, 22.1 million barrels of which are exploitable. An estimated 10,000 to 15,000 barrels of crude oil will be produced daily for eight to 10 years. Gas reserves there are estimated to be 1.3 trillion cubic feet, an equivalent of 128 million barrels of oil. The commercially exploitable gas deposit is estimated to be 400.6 billion cubic feet.



As a result, 100 to 150 million cubic feet of gas will be produced there daily for more than 12 years, Energy and Resources Ministry officials said.

Under a binational agreement signed in January of 1981, the Madura offshore oil development project was begun in February of the same year in the 50-50 joint venture of Kodeco of Korea and the Indonesian state-run oil company Pertamina. The discovery of an economically viable oil deposit comes after an investment of more than 66 million U.S. dollars, a seismic survey of more than 5,200 kilometers and the drilling of four test wells, six confirmation wells and one production well.

Kodeco will invest an additional 21.8 million dollars to install production facilities for full-fledged oil production in the early part of next year. The necessary funds will be provided by foreign banking institutions, the officials said. The installation of gas production facilities will require an additional 226 million dollars, and gas production will begin in 1987. All of the liquefied petroleum gas produced there will be brought into Korea.

Kodeco will share some 20 percent of the total crude oil production. If the Madura oil well has a daily production capacity of 15,000 barrels, 3,000 barrels will be Kodeco's share. Because Kodeco has full rights to crude oil sales under the bilateral agreement, however, its success in this overseas oil-hunt is of great significance in gaining for the nation a stable supply of crude oil, the officials said. The joint oil development accord will be in effect until May 6, 2021.

In a bid to materialize the nation's long-cherished dream of joining the ranks of oil-producing countries in the 1980's, some private Korean firms have been conducting overseas oil development projects in collaboration with foreign firms in Yemen's Marib area, Indonesia's Adang area and some places in the United States.

Expressing joy over the good news from Madura, Energy and Resources Minister Choe Tong-kyu said that by 1991 some 10 percent of the nation's crude oil demand will be met with oil developed in national ventures.

#### NORTH'S REJECTION OF COOPERATION CRITICIZED

SK280802 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Why Do They Reject 'North-South Trade'? -- If They Distort the Truth, the Questions Cannot Be Solved"]

[Text] North Korea showed a negative reaction to the proposal by President Chon Tu-hwan in his 20 August special summer press conference for trade and economic cooperation between the North and the South. On 25 August, NODONG SINMUN carried a commentary slandering North-South economic cooperation.

According to NAEWOE, North Korea insisted on the abandonment of our anticommunist policy and the withdrawal of U.S. troops as preconditions for North-South economic cooperation, thus repeating its previous assertion. What is even more preposterous is the North Korean false propaganda, on "the daily increasing numbers of starving people, the unemployed, and orphans who are wandering the streets and villages seeking housing and food in South Korea today."

Such a reaction by NODONG SINMUN, although it is not an official reaction of the North Korean authorities, is indeed nonsensical and preposterous, distorting our true intention. NODONG SINMUN's reaction in its article of immature contents shows the fictitiousness and inconsistency of North Korea's reunification policy. North Korea rejected our realistic and concrete proposal for cooperation and exchanges while pretending to seek reconciliation and trust between the North and the South and raving that it wants North-South dialogue. This shows a contradiction in logic and the inconsistent position of North Korea.

The North-South trade and economic cooperation proposed by President Chon is absolutely necessary at present for the welfare of the people of the North and the South, for the peace and prosperity of the Korean peninsula, and for expediting the peaceful reunification of the fatherland.

The economic cooperation between the North and the South would not only be immediately profitable to both sides but is also a goal which we should promptly achieve for the balanced development of the nation's lands with the aim of national reunification and a common prosperity as one people.

When we examine North Korea's economic realities, the increasing necessity of such trade and economic cooperation cannot be denied. The lack of growth caused by the crisis in foreign exchange, backward technology, and inefficient distribution of material resources requires material assistance and the introduction of technology more urgently than ever before. Furthermore, it is almost certain that North Korea's so-called second 7-Year Plan, which ends this year, will end in failure marking an overall stagnation in implementing the plan. We assume that the recent visit of North Korean Premier Kang Song-san to Communist China and his attempt to create a pragmatic North Korean policy show the will to escape from such an economic crisis. We understand that North Korea is seeking expanded exchanges with Western countries.

Needless to say, should North Korea pursue a pragmatic economic line, the most valuable and easiest way would be through North-South economic exchanges. This notwithstanding, North Korea rejected this, which is beyond our understanding. The fact that North Korea put forth the abandonment of our anticommunist line and U.S. troop withdrawal as preconditions for economic cooperation is even more discouraging. We feel that North Korea attempts to block any North-South exchange if it does not help their goal of creating conditions for a so-called South Korean revolution, which is aimed at communizing South Korea.

Also, North Korea appears to evade economic cooperation with us, feeling that the North-South economic exchanges may have a negative effect on the Kim Chong-il hereditary system. However, nothing can justify its rejection of our economic cooperation and exchange proposal. We believe that the way for the North and the South to resolve their grudges is to begin economic and sports exchanges. The North Korean authorities should trust the truth of our proposal and show up at the venue of dialogue instead of cherishing unfair prejudice and a delusion of persecution.

BATMONH PROPOSES MOTION TO RELIEVE TSEDENBAL

OW241954 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1720 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 24 (MONTSAME) -- The special 5th Session of the 10th Convocation of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. was held at the Government House on August 23. The session was presided over by Mongolian party and state leaders J. Batmonh, B. Altangerel, D. Gombojab, B. Dejid, D. Maydar, D. Molomjamts, T. Namsray, T. Ragchea, N. Jacbaral, S. Lubsangombo, G. Adyaa, P. Damdin, M. Dash as well as chairman and deputy chairman of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., secretaries of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., Presidium members and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the M.P.R.

The session of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural was opened by chairman of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R., B. Altangerel. The session discussed the questions of the chairmanship of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. and (?support) of the (?mission) of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural.

General Secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers, Deputy J. Batmonh proposed a motion to the Great People's Hural session on relieving Comrade Yumjaagyn Tsendenbal from the duties of the chairman of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural with regard for the state of his health and with his consent.

The session of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural adopted decisions on the question discussed and approved it unanimously. The session discussed the report of the chairman of the Credentials Commission Deputy G. Darambadzar on the examination of the authorities of the newly selected deputies of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural.

The session of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural was closed by chairman of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural B. Altangerel with a short speech.

Batmonh Biography

OW250728 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1638 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 23 (MONTSAME) -- General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (M.P.R.P.) Jambyn Batmonh was born into a cattle-breeder's family on March 10, 1926 in Hyargas Somon of Uvs Aymag (north Mongolia).

The party member from 1943. [sentence as received] He has got higher education. He is economics professor. J. Batmonh graduated from the Mongolian State University and the Academy of Social Sciences under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Many-year's creative activity of J. Batmonh is closely linked with training and educating party and state functionaries.

Between 1951-1967 J. Batmonh worked as a lecturer at the Mongolian State University and the State Pedagogics Institute, and then as a pro-rector at the Higher Party School at the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, a pro-rector and rector at the Institute of Economics. Since 1967 he was a pro-rector and then a rector of the Mongolian State University.



In 1973 J. Batmonh was promoted to the party work as head of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee Department for Science and Education. Since May 1974 he was deputy chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers. At the 3rd Session of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. of the Eighth Convocation in 1974 J. Batmonh was appointed chairman of the M.P.R. Council of Ministers.

Since 1972 J. Batmonh was an alternate member of the M.P.R.P. Central Committee, from June 1974 a Politbureau member of the M.P.R.P. [word indistinct]. He is a deputy of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. of 8 to 10th convocations.

J. Batmonh took part in the economic summit of the C.M.E.A (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance) countries held in Moscow in 1984. He led Mongolian governmental delegations to many sessions and plenary meetings of the C.M.E.A. J. Batmonh paid visits of friendship to a number of socialist countries as the head of the Mongolian party and government delegations.

Jambyn Batmonh is one of prominent party and state leaders. In all posts entrusted to him by the party and people, J. Batmonh distinguished himself as a gifted organizer true to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. J. Batmonh has devoted all his efforts, knowledge and experience to the building of socialism in the Mongolian People's Republic.

J. Batmonh has made great contributions to the further development of lasting friendship between the Mongolian and Soviet peoples, to the furthering of close co-operation with the other fraternal socialist countries and to the consolidation of peace and security of nations. For his services to the party and motherland in the building of socialism in our country J. Batmonh was awarded the orders of Sukhe Bator and Polar Star and medals. J. Batmonh was also awarded high decorations of the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

#### Biography of T. Namsray

OW250757 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1715 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 23 (MONTSAME) — T. Namsray was born in the Rashaant Somon (district) of Hobsogol Aymag (province) in 1939 into the family of a cattlebreeder. T. Namsray is member of the M.P.R.P. since 1962. He graduated from the Leningrad State University (U.S.S.R.) in 1962 and is journalist by profession. He worked occasionally as a special correspondent of UNEN and MONGOLIAN NEWS AGENCY (MONTSAME) in Moscow and Beijing. An instructor at the M.P.R.P. C.C. he was appointed in 1970 head of the M.P.R.P. C.C. Department.

T. Namsray was appointed secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C. at the 7th M.P.R.P. C.C. Plenary meeting in 1983. He was elected alternate member of the M.P.R.P. C.C. at the 16th, promoted to full membership at the 17th and re-elected at the 18th M.P.R.P. Congresses. He is a deputy of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural and member of the Presidium of the M.P.R. Great People's Hural. T. Namsray has been elected Politbureau member of the M.P.R.P. C.C. at the special M.P.R.P. C.C. plenary meeting held on August 23, 1984.

#### SOCIALIST LEADERS GREET BATMONH'S APPOINTMENT

OW272352 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1559 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 August (MONTSAME) -- The newly elected General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party (MPRP) Central Committee J. Batmonh continues to receive messages of greetings from leaders of different countries, on the occasion of his election to this high and responsible post.

Bulgarian party leader and President T. Zhivkov noted in his (?greeting) that Comrade J. Batmonh is known in Bulgaria as a prominent Marxist-Leninist, experienced party figure and statesman, loyal friend of the Bulgarian people and an ardent champion for strengthening the friendship and cooperation with the USSR and the other countries of the socialist community, for peace and social progress in the world.

Hungarian party leader J. Kadar underlined in his telegram that the consistent and active policy of the MPR is making a great contribution to the struggle of peoples for peace and security the world over. He assured that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party will continue making all its efforts for further consolidating the fraternal friendship and multi-farious cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

The Vietnamese party leader Le Duan in his message of greetings expressed firm conviction that under the leadership of the MPRP Central Committee led by J. Batmonh, the Mongolian people will successfully carry through the tasks set by the 18th congress and the subsequent plenums of the party CC and will achieve great successes in confidently advancing the MPR along the road of building socialism.

"We know you as a staunch Marxist-Leninist who is devoting all his energy to the development and prosperity of the MPR, strengthening of the socialist community, safeguarding of peace the world over," says a message sent by the party leader and President of the GDR E. Honecker.

"The Czechoslovak communists highly assesses the principled policy of the MPRP, tallying with the interests of the Mongolian people who are engaged in the construction of a socialist society, consolidation of peace in Asia and the entire world," says a message from Czechoslovak party leader and President G. Husak.

The party leader and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic K. Phomviharn congratulating Comrade J. Batmonh, expressed confidence that the relations of friendship and solidarity between the two countries based on Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will ever more prosper for the cause of peace and socialism.

#### Diplomats Pay Visits

OW271441 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1333 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 27 Aug (MONTSAME) -- The heads of a number of diplomatic missions accredited in Ulaanbaatar have paid a visit to J. Batmonh, general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers.

Asadollah Sarwari, doyen of the diplomatic corps and ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] to the MPR, on behalf of the heads of diplomatic missions congratulated Comrade J. Batmonh on his elections as general secretary of the MPRP Central Committee. In response, Comrade J. Batmonh thanked the heads of diplomatic missions for their congratulations.

Present during the visit were D. Gombojab, member of the MPRP Central Committee Politburo and Secretariat; T. Balhaajab, chief of a department of the MPRP Central Committee; T. Gombosuren, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.



UNEN EDITORIAL REGARDS BATMONH APPOINTMENT

OW231700 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1619 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 27 (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian national daily UNEN notes in its editorial that the communists and working people of socialist Mongolia fully approve and support the decision of the special 8th Plenum of the party Central Committee on the election of prominent party figure and statesman Jambyn Batmonh as general secretary of the MPRP CC.

The plenum put forward large-scale programmatic tasks on carrying out the decisions of the 18th Party Congress, demonstrated the invariability of the party's home and external policy and once again demonstrated the integrity of the party and its unity with the country's working masses. In this lies a great significance of the special plenum of the party Central Committee, underlines the UNEN. The outcome of the plenum testifies to the continuity and invariability of the foreign political course of the MPRP directed at removing threats of war, normalizing the international political climate and based on the Leninist principles of peaceful co-existence of countries with differing social structures.

The paper gives prominence to J. Batmonh's words: "The corner-stone of our party's foreign policy is an all-round strengthening of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries and development of fraternal ties with communist and workers' parties. Our Communists view the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community as their primary internationalist task.

GOMBOJAB ATTENDS ROMANIAN ENVOY'S RECEPTION

OW250803 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1628 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, August 23 (MONTSAME) -- Romanian ambassador to the M.P.R., G. Manta hosted a reception on August 22 in connection with the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Romania from the fascist yoke. Present there were Politburo member and secretary of the M.P.R.P. C.C., D. Gombojab; Politburo member of the M.P.R.P. C.C., first deputy prime minister of Mongolia, D. Maydar; Deputy Prime Minister C. Suren; Secretary of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the M.P.R. T. Gotob and other Mongolian officials as well as heads of diplomatic representatives, accredited in Ulaanbaatar. At the reception, that passed in a friendly atmosphere, Ambassador G. Manta and Comrade D. Maydar exchanged toasts.

BRIEFS

USSR IMPORTS TO MPR -- Ulaanbaatar, August 24 (MONTSAME) -- Today about 50 per cent of Mongolia's aggregate industrial output are turned out by enterprises built with technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union, MONGOLIAN FOREIGN TRADE magazine writes. Imports from the USSR satisfy more than 90 per cent of Mongolia's need in machinery and equipments, 100 per cent in oil products and rolled ferrous metals and 50 per cent in consumer goods. All said, the Soviet deliveries to our country list over 50 thousand varieties of items. All this testifies to the exclusive significance of the trade with the Soviet Union. In the current 7th Five Year Plan period (1981-1985) the technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union to Mongolia will double in comparison with the previous one, the magazine points out. And more than 340 economic, cultural and service projects will be built and modernized with Soviet aid. Thus the technical-economic assistance of the Soviet Union to our country embraces all branches of Mongolia's national economy and culture, and is directed at speeding up the economic development of the country, increasing the efficiency of its economy and subsequently at further raising the material and cultural standards of the Mongolian people, the magazine writes. [Text] [Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1624 GMT 24 Aug 84 OW]



AFP: BURMESE TROOPS, KAREN REBELS CLASH 24 AUG

BK240358 Hong Kong AFP in English 0341 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Bangkok, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Sporadic fighting between Karen guerrillas and Burmese Government troops continued today near the Thai-Burmese border after forcing about 300 Karen civilians to flee into Thailand, a Thai Army officer said.

Colonel Somsak Sisuphandit, an officer of the Supreme Military Command, said the fighting was at a Karen base in Phalu village, opposite the Thai border province of Tak, 423 kilometres (254 miles) northwest of here. He said the Burmese troops started launching their attacks on the Karen base late Wednesday despite heavy rains in the area.

About 150 Burmese soldiers attacked about 50 Karen rebels at the base on that day forcing about 300 Karen civilians to flee across the border into Mae Sot District of Tak, Col. Somsak said. Casualties of both sides were unknown.

So far no stray shells landed on Thai territory, Col. Somsak said.

GOVERNMENT PREPARES NEW OFFENSIVE AGAINST KARENS

BK260040 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Mai Sot, Tak -- Rangoon has sent massive troop reinforcements to the border, apparently in preparation for a new offensive against a Karen stronghold opposite this district, a field military report stated. It said the Burmese Government has been sending troops and food supplies from border towns to a base in Kawkaeik District since Wednesday. Kawkaeik, a strategic military location about 50 kilometres from the border, is situated on a highway leading to the Karens' Wang Kha camp, opposite Mae Sot.

The report said hundreds of Burmese troops left Kawkaeik in about 80 trucks for the border village of Pangkhan, to reinforce the 99th Infantry Battalion and the 77th Rapid Deployment Battalion of the 66th Division, which have been fighting the Karens. There were about 300 fully-armed Burmese soldiers guarding the highway to protect convoys from ambushes. The Karens have reportedly tried to cut this strategic supply route. Rangoon was reportedly using black marketeers to help transport military and food supplies to soldiers at the forward bases, in order to keep up military pressure on the Karens during the rainy season.

Meanwhile, a field report said yesterday the Karens have started guerrilla tactics in several border areas, in a bid to stall the Burmese troop build-up. Rebels at major strongholds have also been placed on alert in anticipation of an offensive, it said.

VOPB DETAILS 'IMMEDIATE DEMANDS' FOR WORKERS

BK221512 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Burma in Burmese 0030 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Here is a continuation of immediate demands for the workers. We believe that the following immediate demands for the workers represent the immediate needs of the working class. The immediate demands to be stated are not yet complete, and it will be necessary for the workers themselves to make them more complete. The Burma Communist Party [BCP] is prepared to hold talks with forces and individuals who are opposing and fighting the Burma socialist program single party dictatorship to make the immediate demands more complete. We believe that the following should be the immediate demands for the workers:

**Immediate demands for workers:****1. The right to work:**

- A. Every person of age must have the right to work.**
- B. Dismissal and punishment must be carried out only with the consent of the representatives of the workers. Job security must be guaranteed for each worker.**
- C. Male and female workers must enjoy equal pay for equal work. Barring health restrictions, female workers must have the right to perform the same work as male workers.**

**2. Salary:**

- A. Income derived from the daily wage of a worker must be sufficient to basically guarantee the maintenance of his family.**
- B. Under existing prices, the minimum monthly wage of the lowest salary earner must start at a rate of between kyat 255 to kyat 275.**
- C. Salary must be adjusted to the rising prices. Such an adjustment must be made every 6 months.**
- D. Every worker must enjoy social security benefits. Currently rated compensation must be doubled for deaths or accidents at worksites. Future compensation rates are to be adjusted to the rising prices.**

**3. Living standard:**

- A. Sufficient housing with water and electric facilities must be arranged for workers.**
- B. Transportation must be arranged for those who wish to commute between work and home.**
- C. State, cooperative, and private sectors must sell at regular prices sufficient amount of consumer goods and foodstuffs to workers and casual workers.**
- D. Suitable day-care centers and schools must be opened at factories and mills for children of workers.**
- E. Magazines, journals, and publications that promote political, economic, social, technical, and general knowledge among workers must be acquired and kept at libraries in factories and mills.**
- F. Sufficient physical training and recreation facilities must be set up for workers and members of their families.**
- G. Suitable clinics manned regularly by doctors and nurses and equipped with medicines and medical equipment must be established for emergency and primary treatment at factories and mills.**

4. Worksite:

A. Factories and mills must be completely free from these conditions: pollution that affects the health and life of workers, confined working spaces, insufficient lighting, and unhygienic environment.

B. So as to ensure job safety and to avoid accidents at worksites, appropriate gloves, uniforms, helmets, shoes, and so forth must be sufficiently provided. Sufficient warning signs must be posted and education programs carried out on work hazards.

C. Special food rations and additional remunerations must be given in cases where the work is hazardous or demands extraordinary effort.

D. Guarantee must be given that there will be no sexual harassment of female workers at work or in acquiring jobs.

5. Political life:

A. Permission must be given without restriction, control, and interference to organize, establish, and form associations and organizations, including unions, headed by the workers themselves.

B. A worker must never be dismissed for his political or religious belief.

C. A monument must be built for those who died in the May-June workers movement. Compensation must be paid to the close relatives of these workers.



17 MASS GRAVES FOUND IN DISTRICT IN PREY VENG

BK261309 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] In 3 years, 8 months, and 20 days, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan traitorous clique -- cheap lackeys of the Beijing Chinese hegemonist and expansionist clique -- destroyed Kampuchea fatherland and left a lot of legacies in Sithor Kandal District [Prey Veng Province] as well as throughout the country. According to statistics, 15,800 young, elderly, male, and female people were barbariously killed by the Pol Pot gang in 4 big criminal centers in the district. After liberation, we have discovered two biggest criminal centers at Prek Sandek and Vat Prey Daeum Thnoeng. At these two criminal centers, there are 17 mass graves. Each grave is 4-8 meters long, 3 meters wide, and 2 meters deep. There are 78 mass graves in Vat Prey Sva and Vat Prey Chheang.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE ISSUES RESOLUTION ON FARMLAND

BK250938 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 21 Aug 84

[Resolution of KPRP Central Committee's ninth plenum on administration and use of agricultural land signed by KPRP General Secretary Heng Samrin -- date not given]

[Text] I -- Considerations on the Administration and Use of Agricultural Land in the Past

Following the 7 January 1979 liberation day, many difficulties concerning the administration and use of agricultural land were left by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. Many millions of hectares of arable land were left fallow; their administration and use were inadequate; their administrative boundaries were unclear; the waterworks were technically poor and geographically and topographically unsuitable, which depleted the quality of the soil rendering it infertile; and the people had no right to use the land. However, under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP, the land has become the property of the entire people. Workers have the right to be masters in administering and using agricultural land that has been allocated by local state authorities. This has encouraged people, particularly peasants in collectives, to expand their right to be masters in growing, raising animals, and practising intensive cultivation in their solidarity production groups and their families.

Our peasants have made efforts to overcome thousands of difficulties in restoring the agroecconomy and have achieved immense successes, particularly in reclaiming waste land, vigorously promoting intensive cultivation and multiple cropping efforts, and achieving 4 to 6 metric tons of grain per hectare each season.

The rice acreage from 1979 to 1983 increased to some 1.7 million hectares with a yield of more than 2 million metric tons, thus enabling the people to have sufficient food for consumption, to have an increasing quantity of surplus for sale to the state, to pay more than 60 percent of their patriotic contributions, to build up a growing stockpile of produce for export, and to make raw materials available for industry.

Besides playing the determining role in reactivating agriculture as described above, solidarity groups for production also have proceeded on to encouraging peasants by distributing land to each family, allowing it a plot large enough to build a house and to engage in a family-run economy, lending it additional land for supplementary production efforts; to handing over land to state-owned farms, experimental farming stations, agricultural centers, schools of agronomy, modified fundamental construction centers, schools, storehouses, factories, hospitals, and irrigation works; and to giving land to the local authorities and village and commune mass organizations for use in production.

The management and use of agricultural land have become moderately successful and are improving steadily. The basic requirements essential for the success of a socialist-oriented management and use of agricultural land are the authentic, correct, and enlightened leadership of the KPRP. Land is state property. Its appropriate use and administration to ensure good quality and is a basis for building new production relations with the aim of advancing toward socialism. Along with the basic good points, the administration and use of agricultural land are still show inadequacy and lack of experience. Our country has just been liberated. The understanding of our cadres and people is still limited. The people's standard of living is still low; the party and state have not yet fixed the policy on appropriately using land. Reclaiming fallow land and expanding areas for cultivation are still not very developed.

## II -- Tasks of Administering and Using Agricultural Land in the Next Few Years

### A. Objectives and Suggestions on Administration and Use of Agricultural land

To organize, allocate, and use agricultural land in accordance with the direct interests of workers, the party has made decisions concerning the use and administration of land with the aim of encouraging peasants to perform well the strategic tasks proposed by the party's fourth congress, namely, firmly defending national independence; building the fatherland step by step through stages toward socialism; strengthening the right to be masters of collectives and to use land which is state property; ensuring that people are at peace in production work -- growing, animal raising, and intensive cultivation -- in their units, their solidarity production groups, and their families, increasing administration, defense, security, and the appropriate use of agricultural land to ensure land quality; and building new production relations in administering and using agricultural land with the aim of advancing toward socialism.

### B. Important Tasks in Administering and Using Agricultural Land

Increase political work to educate workers and peasants to understand the necessity of solidarity and mutual assistance in administering and using land and regulating living standards. Make all levels of cadres in every field realize the benefits of land, restoration and expansion of agriculture and other economies for building real revolutionary forces to strengthen national defense so that they actively participate in administering and using agricultural land. To achieve the objectives outlined in the above suggestions during the next few years, the task of strengthening the administration and use of agricultural land is to implement the following points well:

1. Common agricultural lands include ricefields in plains, on plateaus, hills, authorized forest clearings, horticultural land, strip of land along rivers, land on islands, lakes, reservoirs, and dams which are outside fishing zones, and natural pastures. Whether they are used or left fallow, these lands should be carefully administered and appropriately used. All levels of state authorities have the task of administering and using all land within their administrative borders. For areas which have not yet been delimited, such as newly formed islands, sand banks, or villages which had been subject to disputes or are short of land, local state authorities should discuss democratically and make proposals to higher competent levels for examination and decision. Selling, buying, or renting land or hiring laborers to work it are prohibited. Absolutely forbidden is the unauthorized felling of trees for agricultural purposes, mining, or disturbing cultural and historical vestiges.



2. The above-mentioned lands are handed over to solidarity production groups, state farms, experimental agricultural stations, arboretum, agricultural technique training centers, and local institutions for production in conformity with state plans. Part of the agricultural land has been allocated to families of peasants, cadres, workers, and state employees who directly live in localities to practice family economy and for building houses in conformity with state regulations.

3. Every solidarity production group is entitled to use the following types of agricultural land: land which has been allocated by revolutionary state authorities following the 7 January 1979 liberation; land which state revolutionary authorities have authorized for reclaiming for further clearing; and land which state revolutionary authorities have allocated for temporary use. Land to be allocated to solidarity production groups should be worked out by taking into account the total population in communes and wards, including persons serving in the Army, disabled combatants, policemen, cadres, and state personnel whose names appear on local registers, and the strength of the production force. Each solidarity production group has the task of administering and using the land allocated as agricultural land in accordance with state policy and plans under the guidance and control of local state authorities.

4. State farms, various agricultural centers, and agricultural technique training centers, are entitled to use the following types of land: that of former state farms, experimental agricultural stations, agricultural centers, agricultural technique training centers that the state has built or repaired, land allocated by the state for expansion or extension and authorized for reclaiming cleared land, and land which local state authorities have allocated for temporary use.

All localities under the jurisdiction of various services which have requested the use of agricultural land such as correction and rehabilitation centers, all production centers of the Armed Forces and so on have been allocated land for use. The area of land to be allocated to the above-mentioned services should be worked out by taking into consideration the strength of the labor force and the development of services which have been included in state plans.

5. All families are entitled to use the following types of agricultural land: land for building houses and for practicing family economy, including the family garden plot allocated by state authorities for use in accordance with the state policies; land which state authorities have authorized for reclaiming or clearing; and land allowed for temporary use by solidarity production groups. Families which cease to produce or have moved to other localities with just reason and with local state authorities' permission should return land to commune or ward state authorities for allocation to villages and solidarity production groups for use. Local state authorities must have appropriate compensational measures for these families' crops. Land without owners will be administered and temporarily allocated to solidarity production groups or a number of families for production use. Repatriated families from abroad with the ability to carry out agricultural production will be allocated some land by local state authorities or sent to reclaim fallow land. Deserters from enemy ranks to be reunited with their families and who are willing to contribute to agricultural production will also receive the same benefits from land as other peasants.



6. Production land for setting up funds belonging to state authorities and local mass organizations. Each commune may keep a piece of horticultural land not exceeding 6 hectares in large areas with few people and 3 hectares in small, densely populated areas. Each village may keep between about 1 and 2 hectares of land in large areas with a small population and 1 hectare in small, densely populated areas for organizational units, mass organizations, and village or commune intelligence and police units to produce crops. The benefits from these crops will be used for common activities such as assisting units and cadres sent to be trained in distant localities, repairing schools and infirmaries, giving out prizes to encourage those with outstanding achievements, and so on.

The district people's revolutionary committee will examine and decide the amount of the type of land mentioned above by taking into consideration the real situation in each locality and by guiding villages and communes in managing its land and crops well. In special cases, if these villages and communes wish to keep more than 6 hectares of land, the provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committee will examine and decide.

7. Land for building schools. To create conditions for pupils to participate and contribute directly to labor by combining learning and practical work, some land should be allocated to schools for horticulture. Apart from land for building schools and for school grounds, the amount of land to be allocated to schools that combine learning and practical work will depend on the area of each locality and the potential labor force of students. Land should not be left vacant or laborers hired to work it.

8. Monastery grounds. Land within the monastery compound is for the use of the monastery.

9. Lakes, reservoirs, and ponds outside fishing areas. Within villages and communes, these are to be used in common and administered by local state authorities by giving priority to people who draw water for irrigation or who raise fish. However, if these water resources are small ponds being used by families for their economies, they should be left for this purpose with the agreement of local state authorities. Large water sources that are outside fishing areas and are shared by many communes in the same district will be administered and used by the district. If they are shared by many districts, the province should assume their administration and use. Buying, selling, or renting of these water sources are prohibited. The use of these large water sources should be based on the customs serving common purposes in accordance with people's law. A committee should be set up with the power to represent various services and localities concerned to hold democratic discussions and submit proposals with provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees.

10. Natural pastures. Administration of these pastures will be the job of local state authorities. Their use should be promoted to encourage members of solidarity production groups, nearby state farms, experimental agricultural stations, and agricultural centers to raise cattle.

11. Land that is left free from production. It is the task of each locality to set up a plan for and to use appropriately ricefields and uncleared agricultural lands. They should not be left unused or become the property of any individual. Solidarity production groups, state farms, schools, enterprises, institutions, armed forces units, police, and people living in towns, provincial seats, and crowded areas should be encouraged to reclaim fallow land and clear new land to increase production.

If units, institutions, and families wish to use unoccupied land and ricefields, commune state authorities are in charge of examining and deciding this by taking into consideration the strength of the labor force that is requesting the use of the land and the areas requested in order to resolve appropriately the problem for the benefit of production. Those asking to reclaim or clear new lands do not have to pay any money. Authorization to use such lands temporarily for production should be clearly stipulated for 3 to 5 years, depending on the labor force and material deployed on the work. During production, reclaimed lands are exempt from paying national contributions for 2 years and newly cleared lands for 5 years.

12. Land for basic construction. Allocation of lands for building houses, warehouses, schools, factories, hospitals, waterworks, and so on should be well implemented in accordance with set regulations concerning realistic basic construction by taking into account the plans of the buildings that have been decided upon by competent institutions. If possible, avoid building structures on arable land and avoid squandering land in building various structures. Attention should be paid to economizing with land as well as economizing with capital and material in building various structures. Every institution and enterprise wishing to have hand for its buildings should have authorization from the Council of Ministers of a decision by provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees. Depending on the size of the buildings and under what level of authority, the Council of Ministers or provincial municipal people's revolutionary authorities will examine and allocate appropriate land. To use land for building basic structures, notification should be made to units or individuals in charge of that land one production season in advance and plans should be available in accordance with state regulations. Owners of these new structures should cooperate with local state authorities and take measures to compensate units or individuals for loss.

Allocation of land for building offices, infirmaries, and schools in villages, communes, and wards should be decided by people's revolutionary committees in the province, municipality, district, and ward or referred to higher levels in accordance with their power to allocate land. After a period of 1 year after permission to build has been given, local state authorities have the right to return these lands to the original owners for use if the structures have not been built.

Power to allocate lands for building basic structures: Provincial and municipal people's revolutionary committees have the power to allocate up to 5 hectares of land. Above this, decisions should be made by the Council of Ministers.

13. Borrowing land for production purpose. Localities with large areas of land, including fallow land and land that has not yet been exploited, should allow this land to be used by densely populated localities and other institutions, enterprises, schools, army units, police, or people living in towns and provincial seats for production purpose. Those who borrow land should do the production work themselves and not lease, sell, mortgage, or get other people to work this land. All solidarity production groups should strive to work all the allocated land. In case of serious difficulties preventing work on allocated lands, families or members of the groups or other groups should be allowed to borrow land for production purpose. After crops have been harvested, this land should be returned to the original solidarity production groups.

### III -- Increase State and Party Guidance Concerning the Administration and Use of Agricultural Lands.

The central level proposes that party members and cadres at all levels in various services have sufficient understanding and extensively disseminate this among the masses and people to increase the administration and use of agricultural lands, to firmly advance production and the building of revolutionary force, to build new rural areas, and to heighten the people's awareness aimed at thwarting and smashing every destructive enemy maneuver against our country's revolution. The Council of Ministers should issue circulars providing detailed guidance concerning the administration and use of agricultural lands or issue realistic policies so that all levels of services, production units, and people implement these resolutions of the Central Committee's Ninth Plenum well.

For the Central Committee,  
[Signed] General Secretary Heng Samrin

#### COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON FLOOD CONTROL MEASURES

BK250634 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0442 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 25 Aug (SPK) -- The Hydro-Meteorology Service attached to the Ministry of Agriculture has just issued a communique recommending necessary and urgent measures to fight floods.

These days the population of the capital has participated massively in the construction of dikes running along the Mekong River from the Kbal Thnal Bridge (souther suburbs) to Kap Srov (a locality some 12 km north of Phnom Penh).

The level of the Mekong tide recorded on 25 August was 10.46 meters at the Bassac Hydrologic Station, 14.36 meters in Kompong Cham Province, and 19.61 meters in Kratie Province. According to observers, the water level may reach 10.65 meters at the Bassac station (Phnom Penh) within the next 5 days.

In Kompong Cham Province, according to still incomplete information, 50 percent of the provincial administrative seat has been underwater and seven riparian districts have been inundated.

According to initial reports, in Kaoh Sotin, Tbon Khmum, O Reang Euv, Kompong Siem, and Cheung Prey Districts, 338 houses were damaged and 50 head of cattle killed. Cheung Prey and O Reang Euv districts lost 1,525 hectares of crops to the floods. Urgent measures have been taken to the rescue of the affected regions.

#### KAMPUCHEA EDITORIAL ON MOBILIZING TO FIGHT FLOOD

BK280422 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[KAMPUCHEA editorial: "Mobilize Forces To Fight Floods Actively" -- date not given]

[Text] This year, the tide in the Mekong River is higher than in previous years and, according to the forecast by the Agriculture Ministry, its torrential current has given rise to the fear that it might cause flooding in some areas.

The areas along the Mekong River and Tonle Sap Lake in particular must be ready to mobilize manpower, means, and material to cope with this natural disaster in a spirit of patriotism and with a sense of responsibility. In this spirit, it is imperative to prepare all urgent, appropriate measures by striving to fulfill a number of required points as follows:



In the areas being threatened by flood, the party organizations, state authorities, military sectors, and mass organizations must join with our people in building and increasing the height of the dikes and water blockade networks in order to prevent flooding of their localities and crops. It is imperative to defend firmly strategic installations, food supply storage centers, and materiel warehouses. Those in towns and populated areas must prepare transport means, material, and tools, such as hoes, buckets, shovels, gunny-sacks, and manpower to fight against flood. In Phnom Penh, all wards, ministries, departments, units, factories, enterprises, warehouses, and schools must strive actively in the collective labor to build and strengthen the five dikes that are the defense belts of the capital. This must be done in accordance with assigned duties. Each locality must clearly arrange and divide the spearheads of work in order to prevent panic and complication in case of disaster. Avoid inactivity and the waste of collective property due to lack of control and inadequate inspection. Phnom Penh capital must strictly abide by the announcement on the state of emergency issued by the Phnom Penh Municipal People's Revolutionary Committee. Authorities in localities threatened by flood must regularly monitor the changing of the tide in order to report and to request urgent relief from nearby localities and central organizations.

The people living along the Mekong, Tonle Sap, and Bassac Rivers must build stalls and prepare boats to protect their property. Those in the plain must herd their animals to higher areas in order to prevent damage to or loss of draft animals. They should also prepare sufficient food and straw for their animals. It is imperative to enhance the broad unity among the people and between regions. The authorities and people in the unaffected areas must prepare boats, motorboats, cars, carts, and bicycles to help transport property and to assist the nearby areas affected by flood.

All central ministries concerned, such as ministries of health, social affairs, finance, agriculture, trade, industry, and communications and transport, must prepare medicine, clothing, food supplies, transportation, budgets, and necessary items for urgent, effective assistance to the affected areas and persons. It is imperative to prepare medical treatment for people and draft animals well.

Through our active contribution -- materially, mentally, and physically -- and sense of patriotism, all of us will certainly succeed in fighting the current flood, reduce losses and disaster to the minimum, and effectively defend the lives, property, and revolutionary gains of our people.

#### SIHANOUK MAKES PRIVATE VISIT TO DENMARK

NC242040 Paris AFP in English 2028 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Copenhagen, Aug 24 (AFP) -- Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of Cambodia's anti-Vietnamese tri-partite coalition government recognized by the United Nations, arrived here on a three-day private visit today. "The coalition could not militarily defeat the Vietnamese-backed regime of Heng Samrin," he told a news conference, "but they must know that they cannot stay forever."

He agreed with reports that the Khmer Rouge, participating in his coalition, appeared to be continuing to practice a policy of terrorism against the people. "If they continue, they will not have a future," he said. "Yet they have many followers with high motivation, more than the Sihanouk or Son Sann forces in the coalition."

He thanked Denmark for its support in the United Nations.

## Meets With Foreign Minister

BK280254 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] On 22 August, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk arrived in Denmark for a private visit. The Danish newspaper AKTUELT reported that during 23 August meeting with Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen affirmed that the Danish Government will continue its support for Democratic Kampuchea at the forthcoming UN General Assembly.

On the same occasion, the samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea briefed the Danish foreign minister on the latest developments of the Kampuchean people's struggle. The samdech said that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is working very well and the three parties which form the government hold consultations every six months in the Kampuchean liberated areas. The samdech said that to restore peace to Kampuchea, it is necessary to impose pressure on Vietnam from all sides, as well as from the United Nations.

At a press conference held on 24 August, Samdech Sihanouk exposed and condemned the crimes of the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea. He said that Vietnam now has 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, who are looting the Kampuchean people of their food and property. He added that Vietnam has sent hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese civilians to settle in Kampuchea in an attempt to Vietnamize Kampuchea.

The samdech president of Democratic Kampuchea said that the DK Armed Forces are determined to keep on fighting resolutely against the Hanoi troops and to force Vietnam to join in solving the Kampuchean problem through political means.

KHIEU SAMPHAN GREETES INDONESIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

## Greetings to Mokhtar

BK270320 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Greetings message 16 August from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, Indonesian foreign minister]

[Text] Your Excellency: On the occasion of the national day of the Republic of Indonesia, I have the great honor and elation to extend to Your Excellency warmest greetings and best wishes for your good health, happiness, and success in your noble mission.

May the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian people under the wise leadership of President Suharto enjoy prosperity and greater success in their national defense and their noble efforts for the defense of peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Availing myself of this auspicious occasion, I wish once again to express profound thanks to the government and people of the Republic of Indonesia -- an important member of ASEAN -- and to Your Excellency for your great attention paid on the Kampuchean problem and the noble support given to the just and correct and the CGDK. May the traditional bond of friendship and cooperation that has bound our two countries and people together since time immemorial in the common ideal for independence, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment flourish forever. Please accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 16 August 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs.

## Greetings to Vice President

BK270252 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Greetings message 16 August from Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs, to General Umar Wirahadikusumah, Indonesian vice president, on national day of the Republic of Indonesia]

[Text] Your Excellency: On this auspicious day of the Republic of Indonesia, I have the great honor and exultant joy to extend warmest greetings and best wishes for your good health, happiness, and success in your noble mission.

I am convinced that under the wise leadership of President Suharto and Your Excellency, the Republic of Indonesia and the Indonesian people will always enjoy prosperity and win greater victories in national development and their great efforts in defending peace, stability, and security in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

Availing myself of this occasion, I wish to once again express our profound thanks to Your Excellency and, through you, to the Indonesian Government and people for their valuable and constant support to our Kampuchean people's just struggle for national survival waged under the leadership of the CGDK.

I am confident that the bond of traditional friendship and cooperation that has linked our two countries and peoples together since time immemorial in the common ideal of peace, neutrality, and nonalignment will flourish forever. Please accept my highest regards.

Democratic Kampuchea, 16 August 1984

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, Democratic Kampuchean vice president in charge of foreign affairs

BRIEFS

SRV TELEVISION AID -- On the afternoon of 25 August, Comrade Van Sunheng, deputy director general of Kampuchean Radio and Television, and Comrade Nguyen Hoa, counselor of Vietnam's Embassy to Kampuchea, signed a document on handing over materials from the Vietnamese television to Kampuchean television. Present on that occasion for the Kampuchean side were Comrade Kim Yin, member of the party Central Committee [title as heard] and director general of Kampuchean Radio and Television; Comrade Van Sengli, deputy director general of Kampuchean Radio and Television; Comrade Uk Prathna, deputy director general of Kampuchean Radio and Television. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 84 BK]

RED CROSS AID -- Recently, Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 300 metric tons of rice to 6,000 families in various localities in Prey Veng Province. [Summary] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 27 Aug 84 BK]



BORDER DELEGATION ARRIVES HOME FROM BANGKOK

BK271245 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Excerpts] At 1430 on 27 August, the LPDR Government delegation, led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy minister for foreign affairs, arrived in Vientiane aboard a special flight. The delegation went to Bangkok for the second round of talks with the Thai delegation over the problem of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' sending of troops to attack and occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province.

Welcoming Souban Salitthilat and his party at Wattai Airport were Brigadier General Khamphon Boutdakham, deputy minister of interior; Somsavat Lengsavat and Khambon Keokinnali, deputy ministers and deputy heads of the LPDR Council of Ministers' office; and a number of cadres. Somphong Faichampa, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, was also on hand to welcome the delegation.

As is already known, with the good intention of settling peacefully the problem of the ultrarightist reactionary Thai ruling circles' sending of troops to illegally attack and occupy the three Lao villages beginning 6 June 1984, on 6 August the LPDR Government sent a delegation led by Souban Salitthilat, deputy foreign affairs minister, to hold the second round of talks with the Thai delegation in Bangkok. During its mission, the Lao delegation was also commissioned to deliver in person the message from His Excellency LPDR President Souphanouvong to His Majesty the King of Thailand Phumiphon Adunyadet and the message of His Excellency LPDR Council of Ministers Chairman Kaysone Phomvihane to His Excellency Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Thailand Prem Tinsulanon.

However, the Lao Government delegation was unable to deliver the two messages to his majesty the king and the prime minister of the Kingdom of Thailand in person, but delivered them through the Thai Foreign Ministry. This is because the Thai side is insincere about settling the problem in accordance with international traditions. It set a condition that the meeting with the Thai leaders to deliver the messages to them in person depends on the outcome of the talks and that the Lao side must accept the various unreasonable demands raised by the Thai side during the talks.

Before departing Bangkok, at Don Muang Airport the Lao Government delegation issued a press release to Thai correspondents reiterating the stand and goodwill of the Lao side in settling the problem of the three Lao villages occupied by Thai troops by proposing a return to normal as things were before 6 June 1984 when the Thai troops attacked and captured them. At the same time, it also pointed out the Thai side's insincerity in prolonging the occupation of the three Lao villages. Therefore, the Thai side is held unilaterally and solely responsible for all serious consequences arising from its obdurate stand and insincerity.

REPORTAGE ON, REACTION TO BORDER INSPECTION

Vientiane Lauds Statement

BK271514 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Unattributed "article": "Resolutely Support the Just Stand of the LPDR Government"]

[Text] On 26 August, the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry issued a statement pointing out the cause of the Thai Government's wrong decision in sending so-called technical team to conduct an inspection of the three Lao villages -- Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Paklai District of Sayaboury Province -- which have been intruded upon, nibbled at, and occupied by Thai ultrarightist reactionary troops since 6 June 1984.

Since the Thais unilaterally called off the talks on 15 August, the Thai troops occupying the three Lao villages have stepped up their criminal actions and sabotage, thus causing increasingly heavy damages to Lao lives and property. Moreover, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries, represented by Athit Kamlang-ek, have also stirred up an atmosphere of war and have sent more reinforcements to the three occupied Lao villages and to the Lao-Thai border, putting their Armed Forces in those areas on full alert, thereby directly threatening the security and peace of the Lao and Thai people.

On 23 August, 1 day after Athit Kamlang-ek announced that a so-called technical inspection team would be sent, the Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement on the Thai Government's decision to send this group to survey the Lao-Thai border in the three villages they occupied. The purpose of this was to turn their encroachment on, nibbling at, and occupation of the three Lao villages into a border problem, despite the fact that the Lao-Thai border has been clearly delineated and undeniably proved, legally and historically.

The Franco-Siamese treaties, respectively signed on 13 February 1904 and 23 June 1907, prove this. Moreover, the border has been acknowledged and respected by Laos and Thailand for a long time. The two sides also signed the 1979 Laos-Thailand joint communiques, pledging that the two sides would cooperate to turn the Lao-Thai border into a border of peace, friendship, and cooperation. In these communiques, the Thai Government sincerely acknowledged the historical borderline. Even though the Thai side has employed many tricks, the Lao side has tried its best to keep its pledge to the Thai side.

The Thai Government's decision once again shows not only the ill intention of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries in rejecting the Lao side's correct and just proposals and evading a peaceful settlement of the problem of the Thai side's illegal occupation of the three Lao villages, but also its implementation of the dark scheme by the ultraright reactionaries in Bangkok ruling circles aimed at nibbling at the occupying Lao territory forever in order to build a stronghold for exiled Lao reactionaries. These exiles have been used as their tool for moving deeper into the orbit of Beijing expansionism and hegemonism, in collusion with U.S. imperialists and regional reactionary forces, to carry out sabotage activities against the revolutionary struggles of the three Indo-chinese peoples, to oppose moves toward peace and to sabotage moves toward negotiation between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

The LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry's statement solemnly protests and condemns the Thai Government's whimsical decision to send the so-called technical inspection team to intrude into the three Lao villages illegally occupied by them. At the same time, the statement also firmly and clearly reiterates that the crux of the problem is that the Thai troops have attacked and occupied three Lao villages. Therefore, they must withdraw from the three villages. It is not a problem involving the delineation of the border in accordance with the watershed principle, nor is it misunderstanding, as noted in the Thai Foreign Ministry's statement.

The Lao people of all tribes wholeheartedly support the important LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry statement, resolutely help further the tradition of heroic struggle which they shared with the fraternal Vietnamese and Kampuchean people in defeating the French and U.S. imperialists -- the primary imperialists -- and will absolutely never allow anyone to encroach on their sovereignty and territorial integrity.

All tricks by the ultrarightist reactionaries in Thai ruling circles and the wrong decision made by the Thai side will be certainly exposed, condemned, and smashed by vast public opinion in Thailand and around the world.



### Thai Inspection Proposal

BK241415 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary: "In Sending the So-Called Technical Team To Conduct an Inspection of the Three Lao Villages, the Thai Side is Trying To Legalize Its Occupation of These Villages"]

[Text] On 23 August, the Thai Government issued a statement on the problem of the three Lao villages encroached upon and occupied by Thai troops on 6 June. The statement clearly pointed out that the Thai Government has decided to dispatch a technical team to conduct an on-the-spot inspection of the three Lao villages.

The Thai Government's statement made several remarks distorting and slandering the Lao side's good intention, saying the crux of the problem of the three villages is the division of the borderline in accordance with the principle of determining the watershed. The two sides have reached no mutual understanding on this issue. The Thai side even said that because the Lao side has rejected a proposal to appoint a joint technical committee to inspect the terrain around the three villages, it is necessary for the Thai side unilaterally to send its technical team to conduct an inspection of the terrain to prove and determine the borderline in the area. The Thai side also noted that if the result of the inspection made by the Thai technical team is in doubt, the Thai side is ready to permit technical experts from neutral countries to prove it again. Moreover, the Thai side even called on the Lao side to refrain from causing any untoward military incidents in the three villages while the Thai technical team is conducting the inspection.

The Thai side's statement on the sending of the so-called technical team to the three villages is merely aimed at opposing Thai public opinion, such as among Thai students and intellectuals, and public opinion in other countries throughout the world, which is strongly denouncing the Thai side for nibbling at and occupying and prolonging its occupation of the three Lao villages and unilaterally announcing the suspension of the Lao-Thai talks, particularly following the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry's dissemination of the contents of the memorandum on this problem.

In essence, the Thai Government's decision to send a technical team to inspect the terrain and prove the borderline in the three Lao villages currently occupied by the Thai troops is aimed at trying to legalize the occupation by Thai aggressor troops. More arrogant still, while committing an illegal act by sending the technical team to inspect the terrain of the three Lao villages, the Thai side demands that the Lao side refrain from causing any military incidents in the three villages. This proposal is aimed at preventing the criminal perpetrators from getting punished.

As a matter of fact, it should be reiterated here that the crux of the problem of the three villages is not the delineation of the borderline according to the principle of the watershed, but the illegal occupation of the three Lao villages by the Thai side. Therefore, the Thai side must totally and unconditionally withdraw all troops and other forces from the three villages, return the Lao villagers they have abducted and taken to Thailand back to their native villages, pay compensation for any damages caused by the Thai side, and return the situation in the villages to normal, as it was before 6 June. The correct and reasonable stand of the LPDR Government and Lao people has been extensively supported by the Thai people and all peace- and justice-loving peoples throughout the world.



As long as Thai troops continue to occupy the three villages and commit crimes against the Lao people we, the Lao people, will resolutely exercise the just right of self-defense to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. All the dark and dangerous designs of the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles in colluding with the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists to oppose Laos and the three Indochinese countries cannot fool anyone any longer and will be totally smashed.

#### Thai Inspection of Hamlets

BK251029 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] Vientiane, August 25 (OANA-KPL) -- The recent statement of Thailand to unilaterally send its own "technical team" to inspect the border marks at the Lao-Thai border incident area is widely regarded as an attempt to revive its near-decayed influence in the Thai society, the party paper, PASASON, writes today.

After the unilateral declaration by Thailand to end Lao-Thai talks to solve the incident of the three Lao hamlets of Ban Mai, Ban Kang and Ban Savang in Paklai District occupied by Thailand Armed Forces since June 1984, the role and influence of the Thai reactionary administration dominating in the Thai society have continually been decreasing since such Thai action proved the Thai insincerity and senseless intention regarding the peaceful solution of the Lao-Thai border conflict. The paper assesses that Thailand has lost face in the recent Lao-Thai border negotiation in Bangkok when its systematic tricks were exposed to the Thai public. The circulation of the memorandum of the Lao Foreign Ministry relating to the truth of border incident in the three Lao border-line hamlets is another strong factor degrading the Thai Administration dominating role in the Thai domestic affairs and in the international stage.

In order to maintain its bold face and to avoid a ridiculous circumstance, Thailand has feverishly attempted to carry out all acts to rehabilitate its own position. In reality, the statement of Thailand to unilaterally send its so-called "technical team" to the areas of incident is surely an attempt finally undertaken by the Thai reactionary circle aiming at misleading the Thai and world public opinions from the root-cause of the incident. But in fact, the numerous schemes pursued by the Thai reactionary administration under the influence of its own military forces could not help Thailand from the awkward position.

The heart of the issue is not centered on the problem of border delimitation but it really dealt with the aggression and occupation of the three Lao borderline hamlets. The only measure to peacefully settle this problem is the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Thai reactionary troops from the hamlets, and that Thailand must compensate for all damages and release all Lao local inhabitants detained by its troops, and thus ensuring the normalization of situation in the three hamlets as prior to the occurrence of the conflict. Such conditions proposed by the Lao governmental delegation in the recent Lao-Thai talks had met with Thai and world public aspirations since the facts given by the Lao side are backed by the authentic documents of the Franco-Siamese treaties and the Franco-Siamese realized maps of 1904-07, not with the unilateral printed map of 1978 as declared by Thailand. The efforts of Thailand to legalize its self-printed map in 1978 as regard to the Lao-Thai border marks had met with a shameful applause [as received] since it has no consent from the Lao side.

Here, the paper said it might not be too late to remind once more the Thai reactionary administration that all its schemes which closely associated with Chinese aggressive policy could never dominate any one again. The historical experiences had already proved all aggressive schemes pursued by the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists to the detriment of the Lao people, the three Indochinese people in general, had met with shameful defeats, the paper stresses.

VIENTIANE DISPUTES ATHIT'S 'SIGN OF DANGER' IDEA

BK270512 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary: "The Thai Ultrarightist Clique's Bellicose Nature Has Been Exposed More Clearly Than Ever Before"]

[Text] On 20 August 1984, Athit Kamlang-ek delivered a lecture on the Thai security situation at the university bureau. In the part concerning the three Lao villages, he said that he has ordered all Army units to be on alert, that a sign of danger has appeared, and that there will be more losses of Thai troops if only peaceful means continue to be used. These words of Athit Kamlang-ek are aimed at creating a pretext for an escalation of military preparation activities to create further a tense situation in accordance with the warlike policy which has been premeditatedly pursued by the Thai ultrarightist clique for a long time. On the other hand, by using those words, Athit Kamlang-ek has intentionally created a smoke screen to cover up the plundering crimes committed by the Thai troops who were ordered by him to encroach illegally upon Lao sovereignty by nibbling and seizing the Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang on 6 June 1984. He has also aimed at deceiving critical public opinion in Thailand and the world.

In particular after the Thai side unilaterally announced a halt to the talks with the Lao Government delegation, the Thai ultrarightists fabricated various stories with a view to creating an atmosphere of tension and war along the Lao-Thai border, thus seriously challenging and threatening the two peoples of Laos and Thailand. Following the publication of a memorandum by the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry exposing the evil intentions of the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries and giving very clear, concrete evidence proving that the three villages completely belong to Laos, the good intent of the Lao side has been shown more clearly than ever before and it has been acknowledged and widely supported by many people both in Thailand itself and the rest of the world. The ultrarightist reactionary clique in the Thai ruling circles has been ever more bitterly resentful at the fact that the truth of the Lao side has been brightened daily. This is why after Athit Kamlang-ek fabricated the so-called sign of danger, the Thai troops stationed along the Lao-Thai border, including those in the three villages, have begun to carry out armed provocations arrogantly and openly. For example, on 24 August they sent more than 80 additional soldiers to an area opposite Don Sangkhi islet south of Vientiane Municipality. They also mobilized a boat of the Mekong River Operations Unit to Ban Mai while sending two others to one end of Don Sangkhi Islet. At the same time, they sent T-28 and L-19 aircraft to fly over an area on the right bank of the Mekong River opposite Don Sangkhi Islet.

On the same day, in Ban Hai Pak Ngum Village, Vientiane Province, four Thai Mekong River Operations Unit boats sailed back and forth in Lao territorial waters. Earlier, on 17, 20, 21, and 22 August, Thai troops also carried out similar threatening and provocative activities in many areas of Vientiane Municipality and Province. Such acts cannot be understood in any other way than as acts of military provocation aimed at creating a tense situation along the Lao-Thai border. The more the fact is brought to light, the more the evil intentions of the ultrarightists in the Thai ruling circles have been exposed. The longer they have striven to step up military activities leading to a confrontation and danger, the more clearly the two peoples of Laos and Thailand have come to understand their warlike nature and their bloody hands. Now, public opinion in Thailand and the world has become even more confident that the Lao people -- who have just been freed from the war of aggression waged by the imperialists for dozens of years and who are now concentrating all their energies and abilities on rehabilitating and building the country -- do not want anything other than to live in peace and that they want to establish, promote, and expand friendly relations with all countries of the world, particularly with various neighboring countries including Thailand, which has a 1,650-km stretch of common border with Laos. It is clearly proven through history that Laos has never invaded any country while other countries have invaded Laos.



Therefore, the so-called sign of danger fabricated by Athit Kamlang-ek is actually a pretext used to further carry out activities to commit more crimes. It is again noted through this activity that the Thai ultrarightist clique's action will not stop at the three villages, but it has the purpose of turning the three villages into a springboard for activities to oppose the LPDR as well as the three Indochinese countries. This is in line with the common schemes of the Chinese big-nation expansionist-hegemonists to create tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese, Kampuchean-Thai, and the Lao-Thai borders, to sabotage the trend for talks between the ASEAN and Indochinese groupings, and to make the two groups of countries remain in a state of continuous confrontation. But, these fallacies and schemes cannot cover up their bellicose policy or deceive anyone any longer.

The Lao people are convinced that rationality and justice are always bound to win over injustice. As for the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries -- who are the culprits in sabotaging the fine relations between the two peoples of Laos and Thailand who have colluded with the Beijing reactionaries in obstructing efforts to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, and cooperation -- the more stubbornly they struggle, the more clearly their bellicose nature will be exposed and the more and heavier defeats they will suffer.

#### THAI POSITION ON DISPUTED VILLAGES VIEWED

BK280413 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1400 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Unattributed commentary: "No Tricks Can Cover Up the Truth"]

[Text] After the Thai National Public Relations Committee held a meeting on 21 August to step up public relations campaigns on the incident of the three villages, in which the Thai side has realized that public opinion has come to understand more clearly the Lao side's correct and just stand, thus placing the Thai side on the defensive, and only 1 day after General Athit Kamlang-ek gave an interview on preparations to commit new crimes against the Lao people, on 23 August the Thai Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that the Thai Government has decided to send a Thai technical team to unilaterally conduct a survey of the terrain in the three villages. At the same time, the statement asked the Lao side not to cause any military incidents in the three villages despite the fact that they belong to Laos and that their inhabitants are Lao.

The untoward incident took place when Thai troops numbering over one and a half times the total population of the three Lao villages attacked and occupied them, thus completely changing the situation there. That is not all: The Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have now dispatched a number of so-called technical personnel to conduct a survey to prove their ownership of the Lao territory they have illegally captured. Moreover, they have also clamored that specialists from a neutral country will be invited to verify the Thai side's proof. This means they will drag other countries into recognizing the Thai occupation of the three Lao villages.

The most arrogant act is their demand that no one should ever touch the Thai occupation troops, who have committed serious crimes against the Lao people in the three villages, or the so-called technical team that is conducting a survey to verify the legality of the Thai occupation of the three Lao villages. This act clearly shows the arrogance and true whimsical nature of the Thai warmongers, who have pursued the policy of the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists. This means they demand that no one ever obstruct their aggression and that the Lao people must never resist the attacks and aggression by the Thai troops. It is like a thief demanding that his victims not speak up after being robbed. This action is not only an act of deception, but also shameful plundering of other people's property.



The Thai side's action has made people realize that the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles are now evidently isolated and concerned about mounting opposition from public opinion both at home and abroad, especially after the Lao side publicized the LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry's memorandum among the public in Thailand and other countries throughout the world, thus convincing them to understand more clearly the Lao side's goodwill and just and correct stand and the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries' dark scheme in occupying the three Lao villages. To distort the truth and in hopes of diverting public attention from their depraved acts, the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries have set up the so-called technical team to fool public opinion and to cover up the crimes they have committed, are committing, and will commit in the future.

It is obvious that the Thai Foreign Ministry's 23 August 1984 statement is aimed at covering up their dark design, which is to refuse to recognize Lao sovereignty over the three Lao villages, to maintain their illegal occupation of the three villages forever, and finally to destroy the historical borderline. The fact is that authorities of the Thai Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Interior have frequently visited the area of the three Lao villages.

Thai military and civilian authorities currently occupying the three Lao villages fully know the location of the historical borderline and watershed in the area because it has been correctly marked by border markers. Therefore, there is no reason whatsoever for the Thai side to pretend that it does not know where the borderline and watershed in the area is or that it must send a technical team to prove its whereabouts. Moreover, they will try to drag a third country into supporting its dark scheme of doing away with the existing historical borderline. We would like to ask what country would comply with their request, because the Lao side has not concurred and has exposed their evil intention.

Of course, they will throw the blame on the Lao side, accusing it of harboring bad intent. The Lao side has consistently adhered to its goodwill to settle the problem in a correct and just manner. It clearly points out that the key to solving this problem is that the crux of the problem is neither delineation of the border in accordance with the watershed principle nor misunderstanding in the matter -- the crux of the problem is that the Thai troops have attacked and occupied the three Lao villages. Therefore, they must withdraw unconditionally from the three villages. No other solution can help to extricate them from their defensive position and isolation. The more obstinately the Thai ultrarightist reactionaries try to prolong their occupation of the three Lao villages, the more they will be condemned by public opinion in Thailand and around the world and the more shameful defeats they will suffer.

#### BRIEFS

HANOI TRADE DELEGATION -- Vientiane, August 25 (OANA-KPL) -- The visiting trade delegation of Hanoi led by Nguyen Con, member of the Hanoi party committee and head of the trade service, on August 21, called on the mayor of Vientiane, Khambou Sounisai. The Vientiane mayor, on this occasion, expressed congratulations and thanks to the Vietnamese capital delegation and informed them about the social and economic development in Vientiane. He also stressed on the tremendous strengthening of the special relationship between the two capitals. The delegation of Hanoi arrived here on August 20th and had visited several historical sites and production bases. [Text]  
[Vientiane KPL in English 0903 GMT 25 Aug 84 BK]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BORDER SITUATION WITH LAOS

## Protest Note to UN

BK271355 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] The Foreign Ministry today has instructed the Thai ambassador to the United Nations in New York to present a note to the UN secretary general protesting Laos' firing of weapons and artillery shells at Thai military posts which resulted in one Thai soldier killed and nine wounded. The content of the note reads as follows:

After the two rounds of talks between Thailand and Laos ended inconclusively, the Thai Government decided to send a Thai technical team to survey the area and establish the facts. It asked Laos not to create military tension while the survey of the three villages is being conducted. Laos, however, on 26 August fired weapons and artillery shells into Thai military posts in Ban Kang and Ban Mai killing one soldier and wounding a number of others. The Thai Government deplores the action taken by Laos, which constitutes a provocation and aggravation of tension. It demonstrates Laos' insincerity and lack of willingness to settle the problem peacefully and urgently. The Thai Government wants the Lao Government to be reasonable and refrain from any action constituting a military provocation in the areas mentioned.

## Foreign Ministry Remarks

BK271431 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Deputy Director General of the Foreign Ministry Political Department Chawat Atthayuk reported that Thailand has made a verbal protest to Lao Deputy Foreign Minister Souban Salithilat over the Lao attack on the Thai-Lao border area in Uttaradit Province which resulted in the killing and wounding of a number of Thai soldiers. The protest was lodged before the Lao delegation left today. He said Thailand asked Laos not to resort to strong measures because Thailand does not want to create tension.

Asked whether Thailand would present an aide memoire as an official protest to Laos, the deputy director general said the Foreign Ministry was studying the matter. Asked whether a third round of talks would be held, the official explained that there has been no progress in the previous talks because of the uncompromising Lao attitude. He said Thailand wishes to settle the problem peacefully, but Laos does not share this feeling and has adopted an attitude of confrontation. Asked to comment about Laos' rejection of Thailand sending a technical team to survey the area, the deputy director general of the Political Department said that Thailand had to send a technical team itself to survey the area because Laos did not want to join it. The results obtained by the survey team would be presented to the government, which will make a further decision.

Asked about his opinion concerning the Lao delegation returning to Laos. Deputy Director General of the Political Department Chawat Atthayuk said he had no comment on the matter. He said the Lao delegation left Thailand after receiving an order from the Lao Government.

## Lao Troops Preparations

BK280431 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Laotian troops deployed opposite the three disputed villages are believed to be making preparations for ground attacks on one of the villages while keeping up military pressure on Thai troops at the other two villages by artillery shelling, a military source told THE NATION yesterday.

The authoritative source said that Laotian troops had launched a ground attack on the Border Patrol Police [BPP] position at Ban Savang, northwest of the other two villages, on August 18, and Thai troops later last Sunday found "an indication" that the Laotians might be preparing another ground attack on the BPP outpost.

BPP troops at Ban Savang discovered claymore mines planted in the vicinity of the outpost, a piece of evidence showing that Laotian troops had sneaked across the frontier, the source said. "The attack on August 18 which killed one of our BPP troops and the discovery of the mines have led me into believing that the Laotians will launch new ground attacks on the BPP post," he added.

Laotian troops also shelled the BPP outpost at Ban Savang at about noon on August 18. The earlier ground attack came at about 6 am.

The source said he could not confirm reports of Vietnamese troops deployed near problematic areas as well as dramatic beefup of troops on the other side of the frontier. However, he said the military detected recently a jet aircraft flying at low altitude over the area.

#### PRAPHAT DISCUSSES ANTIPIRACY PROGRAM, REFUGEES

BK280443 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] Navy Commander-in-Chief Adm Praphat Chanthawirat suggested yesterday that the United Nations maintain a ship outside the Vietnamese coast to receive fleeing Vietnamese boat people for direct resettlement in third countries. He said if this could be done, the problem of piracy against Vietnamese refugees in the Gulf of Thailand would be solved.

Adm Praphat made the suggestion in his speech to receive two patrol boats from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for the anti-piracy programme. The two boats, built by ItalThai Marine Co Ltd at a cost of 33.5 million baht each, will be sent to Songkhla where the anti-piracy unit is based. Their building was financed with donations from 12 countries through UNHCR.

Adm Praphat said Thailand cannot possibly patrol the vast area, covering more than 300,000 square kilometers, in the Gulf of Thailand because of inadequate facilities and equipment.

He called on the three other countries which share the gulf -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Malaysia -- to contribute to the efforts to combat piracy. He said Thailand was left to cope with the problem on her own without help from these countries.

Adm Praphat said the problem of boat people and piracy should be tackled at its root. Ways must be found to prevent the Vietnamese from being forced or encouraged to flee their country by precarious sea voyage, he said.

He said a huge ship could be maintained nearest to the Vietnamese coast by the United Nations to receive the fleeing Vietnamese refugees for direct resettlement in third countries "without having to take temporary refuge in Thailand."

The two patrol craft were handed over to the Royal Thai Navy in a ceremony at the Bangkok Naval Station attended by Adm Praphat and a representative of UNHCR, Eric Morris.



NAVY TO BUY STINGRAY TORPEDOES FROM UK COMPANY

BK280339 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] The Royal Thai Navy [RTN] yesterday agreed to buy 12 Stingray torpedoes worth about 170 million baht from a British company. The contract for the supply of the advanced, lightweight Stingrays was signed with Marconi Underwater Systems, Ltd at the Navy's headquarters in Bangkok.

The deal represents the first sale of Stingrays to a country in the Southeast Asian region and follows the recent sale of the torpedoes to Egypt.

Navy Commander-in-Chief Admiral Praphat Chanthawirat said the contract for the 12 Stingray torpedoes was worth about 170 million baht and delivery would be made in two years.

The Stingray will be deployed on board RTN Corvettes, which are now under construction in the United States and Maritime Patrol Aircraft. The missile, which has an onboard computer and multi-mode sonar, was added to the arsenal of Britain's Navy and Air Force a year ago.

JOINT PATROL WITH MALAYSIAN FORCES CONDUCTED

BK280341 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Betong -- Thai and Malaysian security forces yesterday conducted a joint patrol along the common border in a renewed drive against members of the Communist Party of Malaya. The joint mission to track down the "common enemy" covered areas two kilometres deep inside either borders in the vicinity of the Malaysian town of Kroh. About 50 men from both countries took part in the mission.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCES NEW APPOINTMENTS

BK260238 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Major changes have been made in the Foreign Ministry's annual reshuffle, and appointments involve ambassadors, deputy permanent secretaries and heads of various departments.

According to the new appointments:

Ambassador to Argentina Sirichai Phutthiphaet will take over as ambassador to Mexico, replacing Wut Chuchom, who was recently dismissed; Assistant Permanent Secretary M.R. Sutthisawat Kridakon as ambassador to Argentina; Deputy Permanent Secretary Chao Saichua as ambassador to the Netherlands; Political Department Director-General Suthi Prasatwinitchai as deputy permanent secretary;

Ambassador to Belgium M.R. Thep Thewakun as Political Department director-general; Ambassador to Canada Witthaya Wetchachiwa as ambassador to Belgium; Economic Department Director-General Manatsaphat Chuto as ambassador to Canada; ASEAN Department Director-General Pracha Khunakasem as Economic Department director-general;

Ambassador to New Zealand Sakon Wannaphruk as ASEAN Department director-general; Protocol Department Director-General Sukho Suwannasiri as ambassador to New Zealand; Consul General to New York City Thawiphan Singha as Protocol Department director-general;

Ambassador attached to the ministry Techa Bunnak as deputy permanent secretary; Protocol Department Deputy Director-General Chawat Atthayuk as ambassador attached to the ministry; Consul General to Los Angeles Sanong Charuphat as ambassador to Romania:

Adviser to the permanent delegation to the United Nations in New York Aphinan Pawanarit has been appointed Protocol Department deputy director; Information Department Deputy Director-General Rangsan Phahonyothin as minister-counsellor to France.

#### ARMY SPOKESMAN DENIES PREM-ATHIT 'RIFT'

BK270134 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Aug 84 p 1

[Text] An Army spokesman yesterday ruled out rumours that the military officers' birthday wishes to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon at his Sisao residence earlier in the morning was aimed at stopping a rift between the premier and Supreme Commander Athit Kamlang-ek.

Maj Gen Narudon Detpradiyut, secretary of the Army, said there has never been any conflict between Gen Prem and Gen Athit and "the rumours of a rift between them came out of personal analyses by some people who made their own conclusions." He said the premier normally held quiet birthday celebration in the northeastern province of Nakhon Ratchasima but "we decided to wish him on his birthday anniversary this year because he has been ill and called off the planned celebration in the northeastern province."

He said senior military officers, led by Gen Athit, also wanted to wish the premier a speedy recovery from his illness.

"We should show up together in a big group instead of disturbing him in several and scattered groups," he said.

Secretary General to the prime minister, Lt Gen Chandrakupt Sirisuth, meanwhile, said he was pleased to see so many military officers turning up at the premier's Sisao residence and presenting bouquets to him. "This shows their faith in the premier and the government. The rumours on conflicts can at least be wiped out. Their sincerity will make it possible for the government to be in office until its term expires in the next two years," he said.

#### PRIME MINISTER DELEGATES DUTIES TO DEPUTIES

BK280337 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Aug 84 p 3

[Text] Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon who is suffering from influenza, yesterday delegated his duties to his four deputies. The Prime Minister's Secretary Lt-Gen Chantharakhup Sirisut said that Deputy Prime Ministers Phichai Rattakun, Adm Sonthi Bunyachai, Gen Prachuab Suntharangkun and Foreign Minister ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi Savetsila met Gen Prem for about an hour. ACM Sitthi attended the meeting on behalf of Deputy Prime Minister Buntheng Thongsawat who was tied up with other work.

#### ROYAL DECREE ORDERS REOPENING OF PARLIAMENT

BK251048 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Text] The government has issued a royal decree for Parliament to reopen for an extraordinary session on 30 August for the second and third reading of the budget bill. The 1985 budget has been tentatively set at 213 billion baht, with the Finance Ministry expecting to earn about 138 billion baht through taxes and the remainder coming from loans. The extraordinary session will be closed immediately after the debate and a vote of approval.

VAN TIEN DUNG ARTICLE VIEWS NATIONAL DEFENSE

BK271533 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Dien Bien Phu victory and the 40th founding anniversary of the VPA, Senior General Van Tien Dung has written an article stressing some issues concerning the strengthening of national defense and the defense of the socialist fatherland. In its 20 August issue, NHAN DAN carried the text of this article, the gist of which is presented to you here.

In the first part of the article, the senior general analyzes the significance of the great victories of our people's wars of resistance against the U.S. imperialists and Chinese aggressors. Following these victories our people continued having to cope with numerous difficulties and trials. They had to build the material bases of socialism while strengthening national defense to smash the Beijing reactionaries' multifaceted war of sabotage. In this part the senior general also affirms our people's strong support for the pacifist policy of the Soviet Union and the socialist community and condemns the current policy of the U.S. imperialists who are acting hand in hand with the Beijing reactionary circles to intensify their hostile activities against Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, making the situation in Asia increasingly more tense. This situation requires that our entire people and Armed Forces urgently carry out national construction to make the country really strong in both the economy and national defense, thereby creating a great aggregate strength to defend the fatherland.

Sr Gen Van Tien Dung goes on to stress: To achieve these two major strategic objectives in the period ahead we must concentrate on resolving the following major issues:

1. To defeat the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage and stand ready to defeat the war of aggression on any scale waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

Our enemy is very cunning and insidious. He is colluding with the U.S. imperialists to carry out his traditional trick of combining sabotage within our ranks with sabotage from outside in an attempt to weaken us while preparing for a war of aggression against our country. Our people's struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads in the socialist revolution in our country; at the same time, it is part of the worldwide struggle between revolution and counterrevolution. For this reason, this struggle is very fierce, complex, and long.

In coping with the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, the local and on-the-spot forces will play the main role while the position of mastery in the localities and basic units is of decisive significance. The various military regions, provinces, and districts should learn from the experience of implementing the Political Bureau's resolution over the past years. On this basis, they must examine and amend the plans of units down to the grassroots level. On the other hand we should also consolidate our ranks, concentrating our efforts on building basic units that are stable and strong in all respects, to begin with the construction of the political bases of the party and administration.

2. To improve the Armed Forces' quality and combat strength. The construction of the Armed Forces must be carried out in a comprehensive, simultaneous, manner.



Importance must be attached to building both the People's Army and the militia and self-defense forces, both a strong regular force and a large reserve force. As part of the country's aggregate strength, the People's Army -- comprising the main forces, the local forces, and the border defense forces -- is a sharp tool of the state of proletarian dictatorship and a strong pillar of the collective mastery system. In the event of a war of aggression waged by the enemy, the main force corps of the People's Army will play a direct and decisive role in wiping out the bulk of the enemy regular troops, smashing their combat strategies, and changing the balance of forces, battle positions, and the combat situation on each battlefield and in the entire war in our favor.

Our party and people always consider building the People's Army as one of their primary tasks. The political and military tasks of our country's revolution in the historic period ahead, however, requires that the construction of our Army be raised to a higher level. At present, our Army must stand combat ready and fight together with the entire people to defend the fatherland and firmly maintain political security, public order, and safety. At the same time, it must engage in productive labor and economic construction and perform its international duty.

In accordance with the orientation set forth by the resolution of the fourth party congress and concretized and developed by the resolution of the fifth party congress, we should continue accelerating the construction of our Army into a revolutionary people equipped with an iron will for victory, strict discipline, a serious attitude, an increasing level of standardization and modernization, and an ever higher degree of combat readiness. At the same time, we must build firm, strong, and large armed forces of the masses. We must turn the People's Army into a reliable army in the cause of national defense and, at the same time, an army of talented builders and a large school for the training of a new type of man for the younger generations.

The People's Army must symbolize the military strength of the Vietnamese socialist state. The regular forces consisting of the Army, Air Force, Navy, and Air Defense Force, must be built in a way commensurate with their roles and positions in the all-people national defense system and in the people's war for national defense. The mobile regular and modern army corps must become iron fists to smash all acts of adventures of the enemy. Today's regular forces must be organized on a suitable scale and structured in such a way as to ensure balance and uniformity among the various armed services and armed branches as well as within each armed service or armed branch. Due attention must also be paid to building the regional forces which serve as the core of the local people's war.

We must consolidate and strengthen the border defense force, an element of the People's Army with the specific task of maintaining security in the border areas of the country, both on land and at sea. The border defense force must be made sufficiently strong so that it can fulfill its important role in the fields of security, national defense, and external relations in both peacetime and wartime.

The reserve forces must be built with good quality, closely organized and controlled, and carefully trained. Centralized and unified plans must be formulated to rapidly mobilize these forces together with the necessary material means for the purpose of expanding the Army when war breaks out and during the course of the war. It is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the conscription of young people as well as the assignment, employment, and management of officers and soldiers who have fulfilled their military service and returned to their localities.

Unlike in the organization of the People's Army, where attention must be given to ensuring a balance of the country's economic capability, we have favorable conditions for vigorously developing the construction of the paramilitary force on a massive and widespread basis.

The militia and self-defense forces constitute a strategic force that serves as an instrument of dictatorship of the party and the administration at the grassroots level. In the coming years, along with increasing the numerical strength of the militia and self-defense forces as warranted by the local situation, efforts must be concentrated on enhancing the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in all respects, especially their political trustworthiness.

With massive militia and self-defense forces stationed in every establishment, with mobile militia forces deployed in every village, with the reserve forces that can be rapidly mobilized, and with close coordination effected among all the local armed forces in support of the general battle position, every locality, province, and district will possess a yet-to-be fully measured source of great strength with which to effectively cope with all circumstances.

In the general situation of the country at present, we must conduct a study to satisfactorily resolve the relationship between quantity and quality as far as the Armed Forces are concerned. On the one hand, it is necessary to note that due to a wide range of duties of the Army, the high level of the requirements of military training, and the absolute necessity of the cause of national defense, we are forced to maintain a standing regular army with a numerical strength sufficient to cope with all circumstances. However, on the other hand, it is also necessary to firmly grasp the balance between army construction and the country's economic capability with all factors taken into consideration. Quantity is important, but we cannot simply go for quantity alone. Instead, it is necessary to always stress quality and consider it the main aspect. Quality must be reflected in a high degree of combat readiness -- readiness in terms of both ideology and organization, forces and battle position, and men and weaponry to defeat all acts of sabotage and aggression by the enemy at all times, on whatever scale, from whichever direction, and irrespective of the forces that may be put into use.

In improving the quality of the Armed Forces, the improvement of the contingent of officers is the most essential task because they are the key force of the people's Armed Forces. In the years ahead we must integrate our efforts on implementing the party Central Committee Political Bureau's resolution on the organizational task, the contents of which have been concretized. We must formulate in depth the programs on officer-related tasks, strengthen tasks on training and fostering officers, establish managerial rules and regulations in accordance with the new system, improve the military officer's schools in order to produce a sufficient number of officers with a rational structure, ever-higher quality, good moral qualifications, strong political belief, and with capability commensurate with their tasks. They must be young and have good health to fulfill all of their tasks.

3. To consolidate the firm and strong all-people's national defense in conjunction with building a stronger national economy.

Building a firm and strong all-people's national defense is the basic, consistent, and long-term task of our people in the stage of building and defending the socialist fatherland. It is also an urgent task during the present situation. There are many new forms in strengthening the national defense task which include the building of potentials, the establishment of a military industrial system, the establishment of the people's combat position, and preparation for the country to readily shift from peace to wartime conditions. These forms also include systematization, planning, and organizing the implementation of national defense tasks.

We are still lacking experience, but this is a basic and urgent task that we must carry out while studying its nature. We must focus our attention on consolidating the all-people's national defense in conjunction with the economic building task nationwide and at each locality and grassroot unit, thereby ensuring that the nation is able to build an increasingly developed economic structure while consolidating the increasingly firm defense combat position. Building and consolidating national defense is to firmly defend the fatherland and readily defeat wars of aggression by all enemies under all circumstances. As a result, in strengthening national defense potentials in all aspects, namely the political, spiritual, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, and military potentials, we must stand ready to promptly mobilize and turn these potentials into firm strength for national defense. The nation and each locality must stand ready to shift themselves from a peaceful to a wartime condition. This must be done through various plans, namely a national defense plan, military and economic mobilization plans, and a civilian defense plan. We must combine these plans with the plan to shift the nation from a peaceful to a wartime condition.

Only when the aforementioned tasks are carried out carefully and promptly can we effectively mobilize all national defense potentials in order to engage in wars with initiative, organization, and sufficient strength to defeat the aggressive enemy under all circumstances and to maintain the nation's activities in war with minimum losses.

In the concluding part, Sr Gen Van Tien Dung stresses: At present the objective requirements in the new stage of the revolution demand that we strengthen the party's leadership to ensure its duty toward the national defense cause, constantly improve the quality of the party's leadership, strengthen national defense capability, and consolidate the combat strength of our Armed Forces.

After struggling in many wars against foreign invaders, our people have no greater aspiration than to live in peace in order to build their nation and plentiful and happy lives. But Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, are leaving no stone unturned to undermine our people's creative labor. They are preparing to invade our country and threatening the very survival of our fatherland. We have full determination, sufficient plans, and concrete measures to carry out all essential tasks to make our country prosperous and to strongly and firmly defend it in order to ensure forever a life in independence and freedom for the Vietnamese people.

#### CULTIVATED LAND IN HA TUYEN 'HEAVILY FLOODED'

BK271219 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] A big flood hit the northern border province of Ha Tuyen over the weekend. More than 2,000 families and state officers in the provincial town were affected. Thousands of hectares of cultivated land in several districts of the province were heavily flooded. The local administration is trying to help the victims, stabilize the people's life, and restore production.

#### HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIAL IN HIGHLANDS NOTED

OW270819 Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 -- A program is being worked out to tap the hydro-electric resources of the four provinces immediately south of the central Vietnam highlands.



Thanks to a high degree of precipitation and many streams and rivulets, this region harbours a rich potential in hydro-electricity which is estimated at about eleven billion kwh annually.

Construction has started at the Tri An hydro-electric power plant in Dong Nai Province with an annual output of 1.7 billion kwh. Its generous group No 1 is expected to begin operating in 1987. The other projects to be built are the Tri An No 2 hydro-electric power plant on the river in Song Be Province with an expected output of 500 million kwh and the Dac Na plant on La Nga River (Thuan Hai Province) with an expected output of 800 million kwh. A survey shows that 16 medium-sized power-generating projects in the range of 150,000-350,000 kw can be built in the region.

Hundreds of smaller stations with capacity ranging from one kilowatt to 1,000 kws can be built on rivulets and streams. The engineering industry in the country has been able to manufacture turbines of 1,000 kilowatts and is producing the first 5,000 kw turbine.

#### FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES UN OFFICIAL 24 AUG

OW241756 Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA Aug. 24 -- Tatsuro Kunugi, special representative of the UN secretary-general in charge of humanitarian aid to Kampuchea, today ended a visit here begun on Aug. 21. He had working sessions with Le Mai, assistant to the foreign minister. Yesterday, the UN envoy was received by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

#### VNA CITES TASS REPORT ON CEMA AID TO VIETNAM

OW241720 Hanoi VNA in English 1514 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 24 -- The Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (C.M.E.A.) has adopted a decision to work out measures for accelerating the development of Vietnam's economy and raising its efficiency, TASS reports. The decision is in furtherance of the recent C.M.E.A. summit conference's resolution to gradually narrow down the gap in the level of economic development of the member countries.

The factories built by C.M.E.A. countries in Vietnam have so far helped the latter meet 20 percent of its needs in tin, sulphuric acid, superphosphate and coffee, 82 percent in metal cutting machines, 89 percent in coal, and 35 percent in electricity.

Vietnam's cooperation with other C.M.E.A. member countries has also been increased in the sphere of light industry. The C.M.E.A. Permanent Commission for Light Industry is considering Vietnam's proposals for multilateral cooperation to boost its light and timber-processing industries. These include the building of textile mills, and factories for the manufacture of rubber goods, footwear and sportgear for export to countries in C.M.E.A.

The C.M.E.A. is also helping Vietnam in the building of research institutes, and supplying it with information about the results of scientific research in the light and timber-processing industries.

At present, more than 60,000 Vietnamese are working or practicing in Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, and Czechoslovakia.

PHAM VAN DONG GREET'S GUYANA'S PRIME MINISTER

OW271734 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong has extended his warm congratulations to Desmond Hoyte on the latter's appointment as Premier of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. The Vietnamese leader expressed the wish for constant consolidation and development of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Guyana.

GOVERNMENT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR LIBYA

OW271740 Hanoi VNA in English 1603 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 27 -- A Vietnamese Government delegation led by Minister of Education Mrs. Nguyen Thi Binh has left here for Tripoli to attend the celebrations of Libya's 15th national day at the invitation of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (S.P.L.A.J). It was seen off by Vice Minister of Education Ho Truc, a representative of the Foreign Ministry, and 'Ali Ahmed al-Baku, secretary of the People's Bureau of the S.P.L.A.J. in Hanoi.

FURTHER ON PALESTINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S VISIT

OW241015 Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 24 Aug 84

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 23 -- A delegation of the Communist Party of Palestine (CPP) led by Na'im ash-Shab Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, paid an official friendship visit to Vietnam from August 16-23 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam (CPV).

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum, and visited the offices of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions, the Women's Union and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. It toured Ho Chi Minh City and various economic and cultural establishments.

It was warmly received by Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the CPVCC and vice president of the State Council.

The Palestinian delegation held talks with a delegation of the CPV headed by Hoang Tung, secretary of its Central Committee.

Present at the talks, on the Palestinian side, were 'Ali Ahmed and Mahmoud al-Rawwaq, members of the CPPCC and on the Vietnamese side, Do Van Tai, deputy head of the CPVCC International Department, and Pham Quang Du, head of the Middle-East and Africa Section of the CPVCC International Department.

The two sides informed each other of their revolutionary struggles and exchanged views on international issues of mutual concern and on the strengthening of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two parties.

The talks took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and mutual understanding. The two sides were completely unanimous on all questions discussed.

The CPV delegation warmly welcomed the great political achievements recorded by the Communist Party and the people of Palestine in their long and indomitable struggle against the Israeli aggressors backed and abetted by the U.S. imperialists, and expressed its profound sympathy with and full support for the Communist Party and the people of Palestine as well as for the common struggle of the movement for national liberation in Palestine at present.

The Vietnamese side also expressed its firm support for the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied region against the terrorist and land-grabbing policy of the Zionists.

The CPV delegation was unanimous with the CPP delegation on the necessity of strengthening the role of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the only authentic and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and welcomed the active contributions of the CPP to this end. The two sides considered that the Aden-Algiers accords constitute an important step and a practical basis for the restoration of the solidarity and unity of the PLO and for the strengthening of this organization's combative role on the basis of maintaining the objectives of national independence and the resolutions of the 16th session of the Palestine National Council.

The two sides were of the view that the complicated and explosive situation in the Middle East has been caused by the U.S. imperialists' further intervention in the region and by Israel's continued occupation of Arab territories and its negation of the internationally recognized fundamental national right of the Palestinian people.

The two sides held that genuine peace and stability in the Middle East can only be achieved by abolishing the occupation of all Arab territories by Israel since 1967 and 1982, ensuring the rights of all peoples in the region, including the right of the Palestinian people to establish a national and independent state in their own country, the right of the Palestinian refugees to return to their homeland in conformity with the United Nations' resolution and putting an end to the U.S. imperialists' intervention and hegemony in the Middle East. In this spirit, the two sides highly valued and fully supported the Soviet Union's recent proposal for the Middle East, considering it to be a practical and constructive basis for a fair and lasting solution to the region. At the same time, the two sides laid stress on the importance of consolidating and strengthening the unity of the forces fighting against U.S. imperialism and Zionism in the region, especially the unity between Syria, the PLO and the Lebanese patriotic movement.

The two sides condemned the U.S. imperialists for accelerating their aggressive activities in the Arab Gulf and the Red Sea, and pointed to the necessity of quickly putting an end to the Iran-Iraq war by peaceful negotiations in the interests of the two peoples.

The CPP delegation expressed its high appreciation of the epochal victory of the Vietnamese people in their anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation, and their great achievements in healing the wounds of war in building socialism and defending the country. The CPP delegation sternly condemned the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle and their hostile activities against the Vietnamese people, and demanded an immediate end to their troops' shelling and grabbing at the northern border provinces of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The two sides warmly welcomed the great achievements recorded by the Lao and Kampuchean peoples under the leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea in their national construction and defence, and in fighting against the schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression of the imperialist and other reactionaries. The two sides strongly condemned the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circle who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in the Thai ruling circle in backing the Pol Potists' activities against the Kampuchean people's national reconstruction, and condemned the Thai ultra-rightist military forces for attacking and occupying three hamlets in the Lao province of Sayaboury.



The two sides fully supported the initiatives and measures of the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic aimed at defending their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The two sides agreed that the main cause of tension in Southeast Asia is the expansionist and hegemonist policy of the reactionaries in the Chinese ruling circle who are working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists to oppose the three Indochinese countries; that problems in Southcast Asia can only be solved through negotiations, first of all between the two groups of countries -- Indochina and ASEAN -- on the principle of equality and respect of each other's legitimate interests and without foreign interference.

The CPP delegation highly valued the untiring efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and fully supported these countries' initiatives to promote the trend of dialogue and to turn Southeast Asia into a region of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

The two sides stressed that an extremely important and urgent task of nations at present is to step up their struggle against the danger of a nuclear war and for an end to the arms race, and for disarmament. The two sides fully supported the initiatives of the Soviet Union, the socialist community and progressive forces aimed at maintaining world peace and security.

Concerning the situation in Asia, the two sides expressed their deep concern about the fact that the imperialist, hegemonist, militarist and other reactionary forces are stepping up their aggressive policy, and setting up new military and political alliance thereby aggravating tension in many regions, particularly the emergence of the U.S.-Japan-South Korea military and political triangular axis, and the increasingly militarist policies of the U.S., Japan and their allies, which are posing a real threat to peace and security in Asia.

The two sides voiced their resolute support for the liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples, especially those peoples who are under attack or in danger of being invaded by the imperialists such as Cuba, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Angola and Mozambique, and at the same time reaffirmed their firm solidarity with the Namibian and South African peoples in their struggle against the domination and oppression by the apartheid regime.

The two sides affirmed their determination to contribute to strengthening the solidarity and unity of the international communist and workers' movement in the interest of peace national independence, democracy and socialism.

The two delegations expressed their satisfaction at the fine results of the CPP delegation's visit to Vietnam as well as at the development of the friendly relations and the militant solidarity between the two parties. Both sides reaffirmed their determination to constantly develop and strengthen that relation in the interests of the two parties and the peoples of Vietnam and Palestine, in the interests of the just struggle of the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples, and for the noble objectives of our time.

The CPP delegation sincerely thanked the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam for their hospitality and friendship during its stay in Vietnam.

AUSTRALIAHAWKE ON SOUTH PACIFIC NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

BK280330 Hong Kong AFP in English 0121 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Sydney, Australia, Aug 28 (AFP) -- The South Pacific Forum yesterday rebuffed an attempt by New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange to speed up moves by the forum towards a nuclear free zone. Mr Lange urged the forum to support his plans to have a resolution passed at the United Nations General Assembly supporting the concept of a nuclear free zone in the South Pacific.

Prime Minister Bob Hawke told a press briefing in the island state of Tuvalu that the forum had accepted an Australian proposal for the establishment of a working party that would over the next year try to draft a treaty for such a zone, the AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS (AAP) reported.

Mr Hawke, one of those who opposed the New Zealand move, said it made "more sense" for the working party to clear up some points of detail before approaching the United Nations for support. "We came to the view that it makes more sense to clarify precisely the sorts of things we (the forum) have in mind and that you're more likely to get the opportunity of maximising support within the United Nations once we had done that work," he said.

It was Mr Lange's second rebuff of the day. Earlier he had supported a proposal from Father Walter Lini, prime minister of Vanuatu, to have the issue of New Caledonian independence placed before the U.N. Committee on Decolonisation.

Sources close to Mr Hawke have made no secret of the fact that the two men are not on the friendliest of terms. Mr Lange can, however, claim one major concession from the forum in its endorsement of the Australian proposal to establish the working party. In that proposal, accepted unanimously today, it is specifically stated that individual forum countries are free to make their own decisions about the question of visits by U.S. nuclear armed or powered ships to their own ports.

The working party, to be funded by Australia and New Zealand, will operate along with the forum secretariat in Suva. In recognition of the deteriorating international situation forum countries have decided that the working party would produce a draft treaty by the next forum meeting in 1985.

Because of the breakdown in relations between the United States and the Soviet Union over arms control, it was much more important that countries in the South Pacific region should do what they could to put to the world their concerns on the issue.

Mr Hawke became rather upset when it was suggested that a nuclear free zone that allowed the passage of and visits by U.S. nuclear ships would be ineffectual. "You would have to be a pretty perverse and negative seeker after the facts to suggest that maintenance of the right of transit on the high seas involved any diminution of an effective concept (of a nuclear free zone)," he said.

The forum members, at the suggestion of Western Samoa, agreed to write individually to France expressing their strong concern at the continuation of underground nuclear testing at Mururoa Atoll in the Pacific. Forum members also agreed to write to Japan expressing opposition to proposals by that country to dump low and middle range nuclear waste in the Pacific. The forum is expected to discuss regional trade matters before the issuing of the final communique this afternoon.

JAKARTA READY TO EXPLAIN EAST TIMOR ISSUE AT UN

BK271447 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Director General of Political Affairs of the Foreign Office Nana Sutresna says Indonesia is ready to face any possibility of the East Timor problem being raised again at next month's sessions of the UN General Assembly. Such readiness is displayed by Indonesia every year on the eve of the assembly. Nana Sutresna said this to newsmen in Jakarta today. According to Nana Sutresna, Indonesia has dispatched special teams to Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and the Caribbean with a view to explaining the latest situation in East Timor to the countries in those regions.

NETHERLANDS REJECTS IRIANESE REQUEST FOR ASYLUM

BK260855 Jakarta International Service in English 0100 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Excerpts] President Suharto received the Indonesian ambassador to the Netherlands, Waluyo Sugito, at the Bina Graha presidential office here Saturday during which the Indonesian envoy reported efforts by the Indonesian Embassy in The Hague to step up exports of nonoil and nongas commodities to the Netherlands.

Touching on four Irian Jayans, who sought a political asylum in the Netherlands recently, Ambassador Waluyo Sugito said that the Dutch Government had rejected their request. According to the ambassador, the four Irian Jayans currently had stateless status, and they were given licenses of permanent residence, and they also received food allowances from the Dutch Government.

PAPER COMMENTS ON NAVAL SPY TRIAL CASE OUTCOME

BK261409 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 2300 GMT 24 Aug 84

[From the press review]

[Text] ANGKATAN BERSENJATA writes that a verdict has been passed by the high military tribunal and the career of a military officer has tragically been brought to an end with all the consequences of his wrong action being borne not only by himself, but also by his wife and children. According to the high military tribunal, during his service as an officer at the hydrographic and oceanographic bureau of the Indonesian naval headquarters, Lieutenant Colonel Susdaryanto abused his position by making secret contacts with Soviet officials and leaked several classified documents to them. ANGKATAN BERSENJATA hopes that Susdaryanto's serious offense will serve as a reminder and lesson to all of us and other armed forces officers, especially those serving at key positions.



MALAYSIAMAHATHIR CALLS FOR EQUAL TRADE TIES WITH JAPAN

BK271059 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says that something has to be done to improve the pattern of economic relations between Malaysia and Japan. This because the current pattern of economic colonialism will only help generate tension in the years ahead.

The prime minister adds that although there are many things for which Malaysia is grateful to Japan, there are elements of an unequal relationship between both countries. If this continues to persist, it will only be at the expense of tension and possibly turmoil.

He said this in his speech at the first Malaysia-Japan colloquium in Petalingjaya, near Kuala Lumpur, which was delivered by the minister of trade and industry, Gengku Razaleigh Hamzah. The prime minister points out the Japanese economy is extremely protectionist in reality and calls on the country to open its market to absorb more Malaysian manufactured goods.

He believes that Japan could and, at the very least, will try to redress this problem in view of the fact that the future history of Malaysia and Japan is intertwined. As such, bilateral relations should be built on mutual respect and equal relationship.

PREMIER MAHATHIR WARNS ON 'EXTREMIST ACTIVITIES'

BK250710 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0600 GMT 25 Aug 84

[Excerpt] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir has made it clear that the government will ensure that extremist activities will not disrupt the security of the nation. The prime minister says he has received a memorandum from a political party on banning political gatherings. He needs time to study any allegations. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says he is prepared to hold debates on domestic and international issues.

He was speaking at the opening of the 6th general meeting of a national cooperative in Kuala Lumpur today.

OPPOSITION LEADER REFUSED ENTRY INTO SABAH

BK261545 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Text] DAP [Democratic Action Party] Secretary General Mr Lim Kit Siang was today turned off to a waiting Boeing 737 aircraft at Kota Kinabalu Airport after he was refused entry into Sabah by the state government. Mr Lim, who has been banned from entering Sabah since USNO [United Sanah National Organization] resumed power, was carried to the plane after immigration officers failed to persuade him to leave on his own accord.

The opposition leader refused to leave the immigration office at the airport where he was detained soon after his arrival with DAP Chairman Mr Karpal Singh. Immigration officers then decided to take Mr Lim to the plane in a wheelchair when Mr Lim resisted their attempt to put him on board. Failing this, the officers had to carry him to the aircraft accompanied by the Immigration Department officer, (Mr Tesli Ibrahim).

VOPM ON 12 JULY BATTLE NEAR THAI BORDER

BK261355 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 26 Aug 84

[Battle report: "Our Army Has Shot Dead or Wounded Four Enemy Soldiers Who Came Attacking"]

[Text] On 12 July this year, a task force unit of our Army operating in the northern Kedah-Thai border was suddenly attacked by the Thai reactionary forces. The soldiers of our Army fought a brave battle and successfully shot dead or wounded four enemy soldiers who came attacking.

VOPM VIEWS STATE OF SINO-MALAYSIAN RELATIONS

BK251608 (Clandestine) Voice of the People of Malaysia in Malay 1230 GMT 22 Aug 84

["News commentary": "Who Is Responsible for Hampering Sino-Malaysian Relations?"]

[Text] Malaysia and the PRC officially established diplomatic relations after signing a joint communique on 31 May 1974. Diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the PRC have thus been established for 10 full years. PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian visited our country last February, while the former foreign minister of the Kuala Lumpur regime, Ghazali Shafie, made a reciprocal visit to the PRC in May in conjunction with the upcoming 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the PRC.

The peoples of Malaysia and the PRC have had deep, long-term, historical, and friendly ties. The multiracial people of our country have friendly sentiments toward the socialist PRC. The progressive people of our country clearly noticed that the victory of the PRC's new democratic revolution in 1949 dealt a great blow to the U.S., British, and other imperialist powers; began a new chapter in the history of world revolution; and gave strong support to the struggle for independence and people's freedom that was launched by the people in this region. Establishing and developing friendly diplomatic relations with the PRC is the common desire of the multiracial people of our country. However, the reactionary Kuala Lumpur regime, which insisted on pursuing its anti-communist stand, continued to follow the imperialist powers led by the United States, adopted a hate-and-surround the PRC policy, and refused to recognize the government of this great socialist country, which has a quarter of the world's total population.

Since the early 1970's, the situation both inside and outside the country has changed greatly. Finding no alternative, the reactionary regime was forced to establish diplomatic relations with the socialist PRC. In the early 1970's, suffering from heavy defeats in the three Indochinese countries, the U.S. imperialists were forced to admit defeat in their attempt to surround the PRC. Although the United States had not established official relations with the PRC, Nixon, as the president of the most powerful country in the world, visited the PRC and established unofficial relations with the PRC. While it was becoming more prosperous, the PRC established friendly relations with most countries in the world, joined the United Nations, and played an important role in the international arena. The struggle for independence by the three Indochinese countries continued to achieve repeated victories. Humiliated in the Indochinese war and faced with increasing domestic turmoil, the United States decided to withdraw from Asia. The Nonaligned Movement, which was growing rapidly, played an increasingly important role in the international arena.

In the country, the Razak clique was notorious for the racial massacre of 13 May 1969. The domestic political situation was very unstable. In order to adjust to the domestic and international situations, the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique, which was following the footsteps of the U.S. and British imperialists, raised the nonaligned banner. Moreover, Razak made a visit to the PRC and signed a joint communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations with the late PRC premier, Zhou Enlai, in Beijing.

After his return to Malaysia, Razak launched propaganda on his PRC visit and the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the PRC in the hope of quelling the domestic political turmoil due to the 13 May incident as well as of gaining popularity before the general elections. Even after the establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and the PRC, not only did the reactionary regime fail to widen friendly relations between the two countries according to the desire of the multi-racial people of our country, but it also purposely placed obstacles to normal relations between the peoples of both countries, with the excuse that the CPC is nursing relations with the Communist Party in Malaysia. Anyone who is unprejudiced on such matters will surely perceive that as a founder of the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the PRC is honest and frank in its foreign commitments.

Adopting the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, the PRC has established friendly relations with numerous countries that have different social systems while at the same time never interfering in the internal affairs of those countries. It has thus won the friendship of many Third World countries. It opposes aggression, intervention, subversion, and control by one country against another. The PRC leaders have repeatedly stressed that the social system of a country can be chosen only by the people of that country alone -- other countries cannot intervene. The principles adopted by the PRC are clearly stipulated in the Sino-Malaysian joint communique. The PRC is keeping its promise.

For 10 years, for the sake of developing Sino-Malaysian relations, the PRC has faithfully complied with the principles stipulated in the joint communique and has exercised utmost patience and flexibility toward such efforts, but the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime has demanded that the PRC sever revolutionary friendship between the peoples of Malaysia and the PRC -- friendship established on the basis of identical ideological belief and in the process of mutual spiritual and moral support. Moreover, it (?threatens) to continue to obstruct the development of relations between Malaysia and the PRC and place an illogical obstacle before the friendly relations between the peoples of both countries as long as the relations and mutual spiritual and moral support continue to exist between the Communist Party in Malaysia and the PRC. Does the existence of moral relations between these communist parties mean that the PRC has intervened in Malaysia's affairs? To this question, the PRC leaders have time and again given their clear-cut replies.

During his visit to Malaysia in February this year, PRC Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian again stressed the PRC's stand. He said that the CPC's relations with the Communist Party in Malaysia have only a moral aspect. Relations between the parties are based on four basic principles: independence, mutual respect, nonintervention in each other's affairs, and peaceful coexistence. He said that the problem of the communist party in any country should be resolved by the government of that country. The PRC will not intervene because the problem is that country's internal affair. He said the problem of relations between the CPC and those parties in Southeast Asian countries had basically been resolved after a series of meetings with the relevant countries. Other remaining problems are concerned with communist party members from certain countries who have stayed in the PRC for some time. They have been accepted by the PRC Constitution. Should they want to return to their own countries and are allowed to do so by those countries, the PRC is willing to repatriate them. Wu Xueqian clarified that the party of one country nurturing relations with the party of another constitutes an international trait. The CPC has relations with other communist parties, nationalist parties in Africa, and socialist parties in Europe. To clarify the nurturing of relations between the parties has been a common international trait. Wu Xueqian gave the example that the various socialist parties in the world have been nurturing relations with each other while some religious organizations of various countries also have relations with religious organizations of other countries. Moral relations such as these are a common international trait. Wu Xueqian's explanation has provided full clarification of the problem of relations between the CPC and communist parties in Southeast Asia.



The emergence of a revolution and a communist party in a country has a relevant connection with the social conditions in that country. Concerning our country's conditions, had there been no oppressive systems and exploitation as well as the iron hand government, there would have been no revolution to oppose them and no communist party. According to Marxist followers, external factors constitute the requirements for reform, while internal factors are the basis for such reform. Where there is oppression, opposition is certain. The main reason for the people of a country to revolt is the existence of class oppression and exploitation in that country. If victory is to be achieved, the Marxist-Leninist group of a country must combine Marxist-Leninist truth with the revolutionary practice of its own country, depend on the strength of the multiracial people of the country, and conduct an undying struggle. This will certainly require the assistance of a favorable international situation as well as the unconditional aid given by the proletariat class from the various countries that have already attained victory. However, internal factors constitute the most important factors -- if the internal factors for starting a revolution in a country are not present, that country's revolution will never attain victory even with foreign assistance. Even if victory is attained, it cannot be consolidated. Therefore, if the reactionary government pursued a policy that was just, logical, and (?parallel) to the interests of the people of various nationalities, it would not have to worry about foreign powers wanting to topple it because the people would defend it. However, the regime is now implementing a reactionary policy that oppresses and exploits the people of various nationalities. Therefore, [words indistinct] the people of this country will surely stand up and wage a revolutionary struggle and topple the reactionary regime in the end. As the reactionary regime pursues a reactionary policy that oppresses and exploits the people, they are frightened that the people will wage a revolutionary struggle that is supported and assisted by the revolutionary people of other countries.

The Malaysian Communist Party practices the principles of independence, freedom, and self-reliance. We believe that the revolution's policy lines, principles, and guidelines must be determined independently and freely by the Marxist-Leninist party of that country based on the concrete conditions of the country itself. The communist party and people of that country must [word indistinct] whether the policy lines, principles, and guidelines are right or wrong. We believe that the communist party leaders of any country must involve themselves in the revolutionary action of their own country and personally control the revolution's lifeline and direction of class struggle. We believe that the objectives of forging friendly relations with fraternal parties and progressive organizations in various countries are aimed at supporting each other and advancing revolutions in respective countries, but we also believe that isolation from the revolutionary action of one's own country for a long period of time by [word indistinct] international relations and issuing indiscriminate instructions is not a healthy symptom.

Who must be responsible for the hampered development of relations between Malaysia and the PRC? It is obvious that the key to the problem lies in the obstinate stand adopted by the Kuala Lumpur ruling clique, which is anticommunist and antipeople, and not in the relations between the [words indistinct].

During the past 10 years, the Kuala Lumpur reactionary regime has only promoted relations between Malaysia and the PRC on the government-to-government level and without any reason obstructed normal relations between the people of the two countries. Even an ordinary cultural exchange program is not encouraged. Adopting a political stand which looks after number one, they dare not give any opportunity to the people of various nationalities in our country to understand the true situation in the new China because they are frightened that their anticommunist and vicious slander will be exposed and that people's wishes to seek the truth will be further strengthened.

At the same time, adopting a narrow-minded chauvinism, they have a jaundiced view about Chinese-descent citizens visiting the PRC. All these are the main reasons which have hampered the development of relations between Malaysia and the PRC over such a long period of time.

In the process of historical development, the Chinese people, who initially were immigrants coming to our country, have become an indispensable part of our country's multiracial society. The Chinese in our country have always considered this country's territory as their home.

After our country gained political independence, the majority of the Chinese submitted applications for naturalization through legal channels. During the anti-Japanese and anti-British liberation wars, innumerable Chinese people, together with other fraternal masses, waged a bloody struggle to resist foreign aggression with a view to achieving national independence and freedom as well as the liberation of people of various nationalities. The Chinese working class people also joined hands with other fraternal working class people in performing lasting good deeds in an effort to pioneer the development of our country. At present, the majority of the Chinese are born and grow up in this country. Their loyalty to this country is beyond doubt.

In the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-Malaysian diplomatic relations, the governments of the two countries jointly stated that they did not recognize dual citizenship. The Chinese Government announced at that time that Chinese-descent people, who voluntarily seek Malaysian citizenship or have obtained that citizenship, will automatically lose their Chinese citizenship.

The reactionary government, however, has up to now questioned the loyalty of the Chinese citizens in our country and has strictly prohibited them from visiting the PRC. We believe that in terms of long-term mutual undertaking and existence, the Chinese in our country must unite with other fraternal masses, learn from their positive qualities, and hold interactions with them in various fields. However, in view of the fact that the Chinese in our country have historical links with the people in the PRC, visiting the PRC indeed constitutes their legitimate rights. The reason why the reactionary regime prevents the Chinese in our country from visiting the PRC is that they suffer from a communist phobia and have a racial prejudice.

At present the Chinese people are working hard to realize the objectives of the four modernizations. Although the world is afflicted by economic recession, China's industrial and agricultural output continue to grow. Its national economy remarkably has made tremendous progress. The reactionary regime, which has been hard hit by the capitalist world's economic crisis, drools upon seeing China's vast markets. From the end of May to the beginning of June this year, during his visit to the PRC, Ghazali Shafie won the contracts of two projects worth more than 2,000 million ringgit for our country's bureaucratic capitalist institutions and other big capitalists. Never forgetting to uphold the interests of bureaucratic capitalists, Ghazali Shafie urged the Chinese side not to neglect the New Economic Policy launched by the Kuala Lumpur regime while developing bilateral economic cooperation. However, we believe that apart from developing bilateral economic cooperation, bilateral relations must also be further improved. Obstacles hampering friendly relations between the peoples of the two countries must definitely be removed.

VIRATA VIEWS ROLE OF INFLATION IN IMF TALKS

HK271340 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The general rise, in prices of goods and services has become a "major factor" in the negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, Prime Minister Cesar Virata told BUSINESS DAY. He said the Fund has recommended that the government control inflation, during talks for a \$630-million rescue loan that itself will be a signal to the country's creditors that the Philippine economic program is in good order.

Data from the National Economic and Development Authority show the inflation rate -- as measured in the annual increase in consumer prices -- reached about 53 percent in June and averaged about 42 percent during the first semester.

An IMF mission is currently reviewing the country's economic performance during the first semester. After the review, and if the mission believes the past semester's results will satisfy foreign creditor-banks, the government can present its letter of intent to the IMF Executive Board "with confidence in getting an approval," Virata said. The letter of intent will contain the formal request for the IMF loan, embodying the economic program the government will follow during the loan's 18-month term.

The IMF and the 12-bank advisory committee of country's 480 bank-creditors abroad are set to meet next month, possibly to discuss how the economy fared during the past months. BUSINESS DAY sources in banking said the foreign banks insist that the country meet the IMF's informal conditions for approval of its loan, such as the need to bring down the inflation rate.

Being asked from foreign banks are \$1.65 billion in fresh loans and longer repayment periods for those loans.

Virata said "it is difficult to determine exactly when the IMF will approve the credit line. Our projection is that inflation rate will continue to go up."

A high inflation rate greatly affects the country's ability to earn foreign exchange to repay its loans. The basic strategy of government to reduce trade deficits is to increase exports of manufactured goods. The cost of producing those goods have risen because of inflation.

Virata said that based on government estimates, the advantage which Philippine exports gained from last October's devaluation of the peso -- by becoming cheaper in terms of dollars -- has been entirely eroded by increases in prices of materials and in costs of labor, power and services. Virata said he anticipated a drop in the inflation rate by December, if no drastic steps are taken.

The IMF's standard prescription for controlling inflation is to reduce the amount of funds available -- the total liquidity.

Virata said that the IMF is not asking for a definite liquidity level as a condition to its approval of a \$630-million credit line. But he said government believes that the inflation rate can be lowered by restricting the growth of liquidity.

As in previous loans from the IMF, however, the government will have to commit a specific ceiling on liquidity expansion when it submits, its letter of intent to the IMF.



MARCOS ORDERS CABINET REVIEW OF TAX SYSTEM

HK280015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] President Marcos yesterday [27 August] ordered a full Cabinet review of the entire tax system as well as ways to further reduce the budget deficit and moves to cut the losses of government corporations. The results of the review will be presented at the caucus of the Kilusang Bagong Lipunan to be held on Thursday in Malacanang.

The president presided at a meeting of the Cabinet yesterday afternoon to discuss taxation policy and other ways of shoring up the government's finances. The president decided on this course of action after the Cabinet discussed various aspects of the decrees raising the registration fees for vehicles and the new tax. Prime Minister Cesar Virata, in explaining the two decrees, said these were needed to support budget needs for the rest of the year and 1985. However, the president told the Cabinet ministers that a clear-cut policy be studied on whether the budget should be cut or taxes be raised to support the government's operations. The president reminded the government that any policy decision should not curtail the growth in the economy.

At the same time the president stressed the need for the people to be informed fully on the taxes proposed to be imposed. To start off, the president directed Prime Minister Cesar Virata to provide all Cabinet ministers and the members of the Batasan with pertinent information concerning the latest tax decrees.

VIRATA ON BANKS RETAINING FOREIGN EXCHANGE

HK271355 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 27 Aug 84 p 11

[By Samuel Senoren]

[Text] The government plans to increase the amount of foreign exchange commercial banks may retain out of their foreign exchange earnings to ease pressure on current liquidity levels. Under existing regulations, commercial banks are allowed to retain only 20 percent of foreign exchange earnings and surrender the rest to the Central Bank.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said, however, that the current surrender requirement of 80 percent by the Central Bank is still "very high." "We have plans to reduce the surrender requirements," he added.

A reduction of the amount of foreign exchange required to be surrendered to the CB by banks is believed to be one of several options being considered by the Monetary Board to control excess liquidity.

The 80 percent surrender requirement is believed to be one of the factors that have pushed liquidity levels up in recent weeks.

As of last week, reserve money which is the key liquidity indicator stood at about P [peso] 32.49 billion, some P8 billion more than what the International Monetary Fund wants the Philippines to maintain to control inflation.

Virata explained that rising foreign exchange earnings result in more pesos being circulated in the system. The CB, he said, automatically gives the pesos to the system for whatever foreign exchange it receives.

He added that if the banks were to hold the foreign exchange, "they will not require more pesos to do so and this is one way by which we can reduce liquidity." It was not known, however, how much reduction in the surrender requirement would be made.

Early this year, however, some bankers had agitated that banks be allowed to retain as much as 35 percent of foreign exchange earnings to enable them to service their own needs as well as those of their clients.

The 20 percent retention came largely as a result of bankers' request to hold part of their foreign exchange earnings so they could resume financing of international trade.

At present, commercial banks are allowed to retain only 20 percent of their foreign exchange receipts from which the requirements of their clients for dollars may be serviced.

#### CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED TO REFORM BANKING SYSTEM

HK280831 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2245 GMT 27 Aug 84

[Text] Central Bank Governor Jose Fernandez launched yesterday [August 27] a campaign to purge the banking system of all undersirable elements. Fernandez called the campaign a crusade for sound, responsible banking. He said the program aims to infuse vigor into the financial community by eliminating its weaknesses, and the program includes reforms in the financial system which will be made an integral part of the overall national development program. The crusade will consist of the prosecution of those who cause losses to depositors, recognition by the Central Bank of banks which pass its criteria for sound banking, and advisory services to banks wishing to merge or sell to other banks.

#### TAN REFUTES REPORT AGRAVA BOARD TO ACCUSE VER

OW280819 Hong Kong AFP in English 0504 GMT 28 Aug 84

[Excerpts] Manila, Aug 28 (AFP) -- A U.S. journalist was "only guessing" when he reported that the board probing the murder of opposition leader Benigno Aquino would accuse the Armed Forces chief of staff of ordering the killing, a board lawyer said today.

Bienvenido Tan, reacting to a report on Monday in the San Jose MERCURY NEWS of California, said the five-member board was still working on its findings. He denied that the panel had decided to implicate General Fabian Ver.

"The board is still in session, they're in seclusion," Mr Tan told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE. "Even I do not know where they are. I doubt that any of them would have talked to anybody," he added.

Mr Tan, an attorney who acts as the public coordinator of the inquiry board, said the panel's report would be released simultaneously to the Filipino people, through the press, and to Mr Marcos, but declined to say when.

Board members said earlier that the report would be released by next month. Earlier deadlines announced were August 21 and 31.

Mr Tan said he had talked with the MERCURY NEWS journalist and denied to him that the board would point an accusing finger at Gen. Ver, 64, who was a longtime security chief of the president before being named chief of staff in 1981. "That's why I know he's guessing," Mr Tan said.

Critics have forecast that the board would "whitewash" the Aquino assassination, but Chairwoman Corazon Agrava, a retired appeals court justice, has repeatedly assured there would be no coverup by her panel.

Mr Aquino had just returned from three years of voluntary exile in the United States when he was killed.

TERRORIST AMBUSH KILLS MAYOR, TROOPS IN AKLAN

OW271251 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Eleven government troopers, including a municipal mayor, were killed and seven others seriously wounded in an ambush believed staged by communists in Libacao, Aklan. Slain in the ambush were Libacao Mayor (Sol) Legazpi, private first class (Lesalino Ortega), patrolman (Asong Diones), and Civilian Home Defense Force [CHDF] members (Leonardo Sambrona), (Abelino Dalat Jr), (Amado Ortega), (Jesidero Laval), (Mendig Sonio), (Gamele Nusanto), (Bernabi Gavoza), and (Salvador Magasanai).

Initial reports said the ambush took place while the troopers and CHDF members, led by Mayor Legazpi, were on board two vehicles on their way to barangay (Alfonso).

TIMES JOURNAL REPORTS NPA SABOTAGE IN NEGROS

HK271330 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 27 Aug 84 p 2

[Text] The New People's Army has renewed its sabotage activities against National Power Corp. installations on Negros Island. Four more steel towers of transmission lines were recently toppled, bringing to 19 the steel towers destroyed by the NPA on Negros in the last three months. Total damage is P20 million.

Arnulfo Bergantin, NPC spokesman in the Visayas, said the destroyed transmission lines were those extending from Mabinay town in Negros Oriental to Sipalay in Negros Occidental, passing through the NPA-infested areas known as Chicks, acronym for the towns of Candoni, Hinobaan, Illog, Cauayan, Kabankalan and Sipalay.

The destruction has cut the power which the copper mining firms have been getting from the NPC geothermal plant in Palimpinon-Valencia, Negros Oriental. As a result, the NPC said, thousands of mine workers in Negros have been laid off. The NPC said it will take some time before the towers can be put back in place and power stored in the areas for electricity and operating the mines and other industries.

The NPC has asked the military to provide maximum security to its installations in Negros. At the same time, it appealed anew to the people to immediately report to the authorities the presence of NPA rebels in their areas.

The NPC's three geothermal plants in Palimpinon, which cost P747 million, generate 118 megawatts, supplying power to practically the whole island of Negros.

MARINES OVERRUN MNLF CAMP, KILL TERRORISTS

OW271253 Quezon City RPN Television Network in English 1100 GMT 27 Aug 84

[From the "Newswatch" program]

[Text] Philippine Marines overrun a training camp of the Moro National Liberation Front [MNLF] in Brooke's Point, Palawan, last week and killed many MNLF terrorists. Navy Chief Rear Admiral (Simion Alejandro) said a marine was killed and another was wounded in the assault. Admiral (Alejandro) said members of the 4th Marine Battalion landing team carried out the attack last 21 August, catching most of the terrorists asleep. The training camp reportedly was led by MNLF commanders (Jingki), (Mandal), (Rachel), and (Yusop).



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

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